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British-Russian Arms Pact; Interstate Barriers Fall; President at Lee, Mass.

The World's Day—June 30, 1942

In Europe: Britain to Supply Arms to Russia

Russia and Britain have signed a military supply agreement whereby Britain undertakes to supply Russia through a lend-lease program, the Moscow Radio announced. [Page 7.]

Spain denied that Spanish ships had sent radio messages for re-transmission, thereby enabling Axis warships to locate and attack the re-transmitting ships. Charges were said to have been published in the United States.

A German offer to train Frenchmen free in metallurgy together with a promise of normal wages during the training period, was extended by Berlin in a new attempt to induce Frenchmen to work in German factories.

Two German parachutists, each equipped with a two-way radio, were arrested by Turkish authorities three weeks ago on the Caucasian border, according to a Reuters report to London.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is expected to return to London shortly for a vacation until September, it was reported in London.

United States Army will absorb 100 of the Americans now in the Canadian Army in a mass ceremony tomorrow "somewhere in England," it was announced in London.

Britain closed down 200 soft drink plants in a reorganization of the industry designed to save 400,000 tons of transport annually, the Food Ministry announced.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Lend-Lease Administrator, now in London declared that "there is no lack of ships presently to supply our needs on all Allied fighting fronts."

Washington: Barriers to Interstate Trade Cut

Interstate trade barriers that have hampered the whole range of the nation's war effort are being reduced, the Department of Commerce announced, through a joint Federal-state committee. [Financial Page.]

For the second time the House voted to end the Civilian Conservation Corps program. The action came when the members refused, by a 229 to 121 roll call vote to instruct its conferees to agree to a Senate decision—approved by Vice-President Wallace's tie-breaking vote—to continue the CCC with a $76,000,000 appropriation.

Two new gliders have been accepted for production to spur instruction of an increasing number of glider pilots, the War Department disclosed. Both planes are two-place tandem gliders; wings are of wood construction, covered with fabric.

Prevailing minimum wage in the cotton garment and allied industries was fixed at 40 cents an hour, or $16 a week, reached on a time or piece work basis, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced. The former rate was 37½ cents.

President Roosevelt ordered, through Budget Director Harold Smith, all Government departments and agencies in the Capital and throughout the country to turn in every possible ounce of scrap rubber.

New England: President Visits Dutch Queen

President Roosevelt motored from Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday to Lee, Mass., to have tea with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, it was announced today at the White House. [Page 2.]

Bootlegging of illegal gasoline into New England is becoming widespread, a large distributor declared. [Page 2.]

Shipment of sub-machine guns for use of Massachusetts State Guard is expected shortly. [Page 2.]

John McCormack of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, announced in Washington he will seek re-election as a Representative rather than oppose Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) for the Senate.

National: Bombs Termed Key to Nazi Defeat

The way to defeat Germany is by bombing because the Germans "can't take it," Mrs. Ruth Mitchell Knowles, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell who was an early advocate of air power, declared in New York upon her return from Europe. [Page 3.]

Largest cargo ever to arrive by ship in Cleveland, Ohio—16,111 gross tons of iron ore—was unloaded from the steamship Harry Coulby, flagship of the Interlake Steamship Company fleet. It surpassed by 913 tons the previous cargo record.

Annual consumption of dairy products in the United States has increased 30 per cent since the first world war, M. D. Munn, President Emeritus of the National Dairy Council, said in Chicago.

Removal of all Japanese from 20 inland northern California counties in a mass evacuation, to start July 9 and be completed by noon July 13, was ordered by the Army at San Francisco.

A crowd on a wharf at Ponce, Puerto Rico, which tried to throw into the sea merchandise marked "made in Japan" was dispersed by soldiers with machine guns and tear gas.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

Newly Eligible Drivers May Buy Tires and Tubes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—More people will get more tires beginning tomorrow (July 1).

Tire quotas are being enlarged by OPA to take care of hot weather blowouts and newly eligible drivers, including licensed chiropractors and osteopaths and Christian Science practitioners.

"Eligibility is extended to qualified practitioners of religious groups, such as the Christian Science Church, under the same requirements as apply to other ministers," says the OPA.

At the same time, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, tightened up on tires to the extent of saying that no physician, minister or person in a similar category would be able to get new tires or tubes until they have certified that their car will be used "exclusively" for professional services or religious duties.

Heretofore, the rule said "principally" for such duties.

The amended rules regarding ministers specified that eligibility for tires and tubes was extended to "any religious practitioner qualified to administer to the religious needs of the members of a congregation."

Eligibility standards for doctors and ministers were changed to require that applicants must show that the vehicle on which a tire or tube is to be mounted is necescary because there is no other practicable means of transportation. Previously the requirement was a showing that the car was needed and used in making professional calls.

Even under the new standards, however, if it is necessary for the applicant to answer emergency calls as a part of his professional practice, he may be issued a cer-

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Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston Home Survey Planned On Oil Burners

Owners will be asked if coal can be used in heating plants — Fuel shortage possible.

Every home owner in Boston with oil heating equipment will receive a questionnaire within the next few weeks which will be used to determine whether their furnaces can be converted to coal.

This was the plan arrived at today after Mayor Maurice J. Tobin conferred with some 30 of the city's leading oil operators.

He appointed a committee to work out the formula of the questionnaire. They were: Fire Commissioner Arthur Reilly, Building Commissioner James Mooney, June Richdale, Vice-President of Colonial-Beacon; F. F. Nelson, Petroleum Heat & Power, and Albert L. Nickerson of Socony Vacuum.

The Mayor called the conference this morning because of the critical situation facing New England home-owners this winter. It was brought out by the various officials present that the situation may become worse rather than better as time goes on.

Threat to Morale

"If there is one thing that lowers morale," Mayor Tobin said, "it is a cold house. We do not want our people to be cold this winter. Therefore, every possible means of determining how we can heat our homes adequately must be looked into."

The questionnaire will ask the homeowner to list the type of equipment he has; whether it can be converted to coal; grates available for the heater; and whether there is sufficient storage room in the cellar for coal.

The huge defense plants which are now using oil, it was brought out, already have made surveys as to the possibility of converting their oil heaters into coal. Their survey will be considered together with the one which the Mayor has ordered from homeowners.

Transportation Needed

The conference brought out that it was the old question of transportation which was the bottleneck. The need of more tank cars, barges, and additional pipe lines was stressed as the only method of alleviating the situation in New England this winter. The oil leaders said that of course the war plants had a priority on fuel oil and that these plants must be taken care of first.

The Sun Oil Company representative stated that since the tankers were taken off the East Coast, they had brought 1,600,000 barrels of gasoline by barge into New England. Other oil companies indicated that they also were considering using this method of transportation. But it was agreed that the amount of oil which the barges could transport was only a drop in the bucket.

Mr. Richdale is going to New York next week, he said, and announced that he expected to have the final picture of just how much oil New England will get this winter. Mayor Tobin immediately asked the men at the conference to return for another meeting on Tuesday, July 14, at which time Mr. Richdale would report his findings.

At a luncheon at the Parker House, Mayor Tobin disclosed that heating plants in 39 of Boston's 42 high schools have been converted to coal. The three which could not be changed over, because of lack of storage facilities, are English High, South Boston High, and the Robert G. Shaw School in West Roxbury.

U. S. Airmen Join Battle for Egypt; Rommel Drive on Alexandria Slowed; Senate Votes 42 Billion Army Fund

Price control, rubber, and gas rationing all under Congressional fire on many fronts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Senate approved a $42,000,000,000 regular Army appropriation bill today after half an hour's debate by a voice vote.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, chairman of the Military Appropriation Subcommittee, in explaining the bill's provisions said it includes money for "nearly 100,000 tanks."

Against a background of haste to rush through huge supply bills before the fiscal year deadline, Leon Henderson's price control program has come into a head-on collision with Congress.

Simultaneously the failure to apply nation-wide gasoline rationing, which stems from President Roosevelt at the White House, has also brought vehement attacks from the legislature.

With the rubber scrap collection campaign an admitted disappointment, upon whose outcome President Roosevelt hinged the next step in meeting the shortage, Washington observers do not see how the President can avoid more drastic rubber conservation measures soon.

The scrap collection campaign has been extended another 10 days, but meanwhile increasingly anxious executive officials are pointing out that irreplaceable rubber in tires outside of the East is being used up with plenty of gasoline, while the rationed East is now forced to pay higher gasoline prices, where the crisis for high cost sellers has broken through price ceilings.

War Production Board and Office of Price Administration officials are practically unanimous in urging nation-wide gasoline rationing to conserve rubber, but Mr. Roosevelt is the barrier.

Repercussions in Congress

This complex situation has brought repercussions in Congress where, however, no fixed pattern is discernible.

There appears to be as yet no common basis of understanding between Mr. Henderson and Congress as to what the situation requires.

Among Mr. Henderson's critics in Congress the attitude varies from those who feel he has merely asked for too large an amount of money and authority, to those who frankly declare that a little inflation would be good for the country.

Amidst this confusion, Mr. Henderson's proposed price-enforcement program has been cut in the House by two-thirds. The House action has been accomplished by a furious attack in the Senate on the gasoline rationing system in the East, for which Mr. Henderson is nominally responsible. Mr. Henderson would be the first, however, it is known, to extend it to the whole country if President Roosevelt would give the word. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia particularly denounced a situation where the East is forced to carry the whole burden of rubber conservation and gasoline price increases.

Subsidies Urged

Mr. Henderson's proposed solution for this would be subsidies to equalize costs and broaden burdens. There seems little acceptance of this in Congress, however.

Meanwhile the urgency of the anti-inflation price situation grows. In published testimony yesterday Mr. Henderson was quoted as saying 15 more articles would require rationing before the year's end, and he outlined "a general rationing

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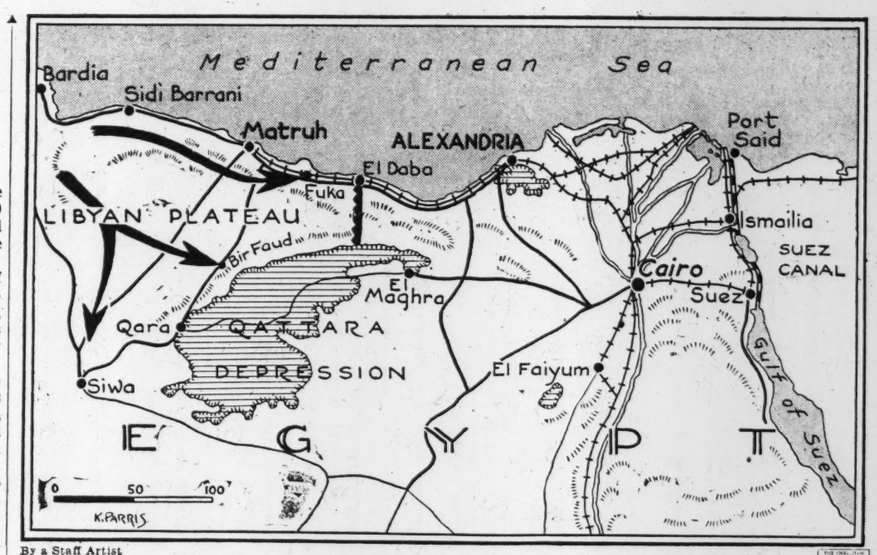

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Egypt

Arrow along coast indicates course of Axis advance to Fuka. Probable British defense line is shown extending from El Daba to the Qattara Depression. Arrows extending to the Siwa Oasis and to Bir Fuad indicate probable course of Axis complementary drives.

Desert Army's Plea: 'Give Us Guns'

'Can't hold back tanks with bare hands,' says officer as troops fall back fighting.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN THE WESTERN DESERT, June 30—"Give us guns, antitank guns, artillery, and tank support and we will not only hold the Jerries but destroy them." This expresses the sentiments shared by every Allied soldier in the desert from generals to privates.

Eagerly and anxiously they asked me whether on the route from Alexandria I had seen any 25-pounders, 6-pounders, or General Grant tanks coming out and whether more stuff was on the way from America and if a thousand or even a hundred planes loaded with antitank guns could not be over from America or England or from anywhere.

Dust covered and gaunt featured, but still full of fight, most of these men have been on the go since the offensive started. For the past 10 days since the retreat began they have done nothing but fight and fall back, and fight again.

They ask: Don't the people in Washington and London realize when they discuss the grand strategy of the war, future second front plans, and astronomical war production figures that here in the Western Desert is a very real and vital front where defeat would be the most staggering blow to the Allies since the fall of France and that a few score antitank guns might make all the difference between victory and defeat?

Need More Than Hands

A General, commanding one sector of the front said to me "we will fight to the last man if necessary, but it is not fair to my lads to expect them to hold back tanks with their bare hands and bayonets."

Yet that is precisely what one group of New Zealanders did Saturday afternoon. Somewhere on the coastal plain southeast of Matruh these New Zealand elements, put into battle with scarcely a stop over, attacked the main German column with only

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Wide World

British Staff Maps Defense

Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck (foot on gasoline drum) shown with staff officers during a military discussion in the Egyptian desert. General Auchinleck has assumed active command of the British Eighth Army.

French Move—Toward Axis: Italians Shift—Against Axis

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Soviet Embassy disclosed here today that Italian war prisoners in Russia are leading a movement to persuade the Italian people at home and the Italian soldiers on every battle front to overthrow Fascism, abandon the Axis and make a separate peace with the United Nations.

Sixty-one delegates to what is probably the first war prisoners' conference to grow out of World War II drew up an anti-Fascist manifesto which is being repeatedly radiocast by the Soviet Government not only to Italy but to all of the southern European States whose Governments have been dragooned into fighting for the Axis.

This manifesto, according to information released in Washington, including extensive quotations from numerous of the Italian speeches delivered at the conference, centers its attack directly on Mussolini and sets out the following propositions:

That Mussolini has brought Italy to disaster and has doomed the Italian people "to poverty and extinction."

That instead of welfare and wealth which the war to capture Abyssinian territory was to produce, "this adventure brought the Italian people new taxation and extortion."

That by intervening in Spain

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By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the Laval Government in Vichy has undoubtedly done much to facilitate the German successes in Libya, there is every indication that Pierre Laval is preparing for far closer co-operation with the Nazis when he, as the Chief of the Government, considers the moment for a shift from neutrality to belligerence has arrived. One important element in this coming change is the so-called Tricolor Legion. This force has been organized to become the "commando" units of the pro-Vichy and Pro-Fascist groups in France.

Hitherto this legion, raised as anti-Bolshevist volunteers and commanded by Col. Eric Labonne and the Fascist leader Jacques Doriot, had not been officially recognized by Vichy. Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, had expressed his sympathy for the anti-Bolshevist cause, but recruiting of volunteers had been prohibited in the unoccupied zone.

The French expeditionary corps was sent to the Russian front, but soon returned, having proved a completely unreliable unit.

Today this organization has been officially sponsored by the Laval Government, and under the name of the Tricolor Legion is to fight against "American imperialism and Anglo-Saxon greed."

Count Jacques Bénoit-Méchin, Secretary of State in Vichy's Foreign Ministry and one of Germany's

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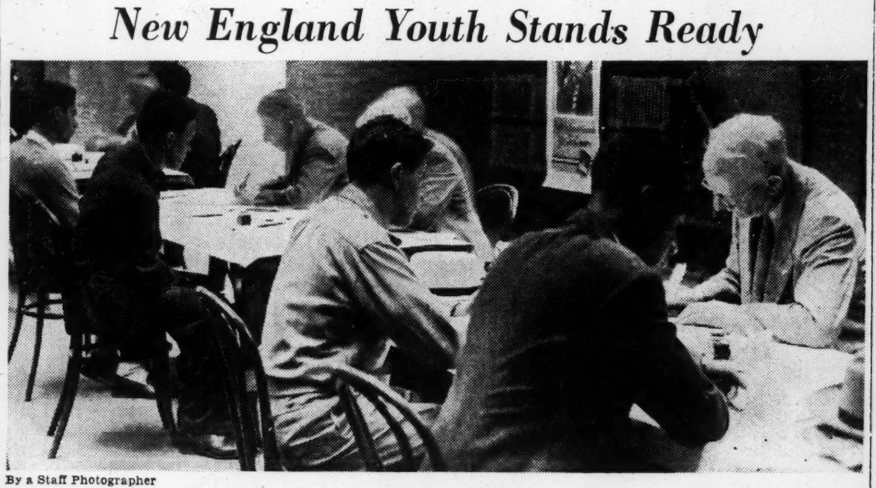
New England Youth Stands Ready



By a Staff Photographer

Youngest Group Registers for Selective Service

This scene at Horticultural Hall, Boston, was duplicated throughout the nation today as boys 18 to 20 registered in the Fifth Selective Service Registration.

U. S. youths of 18 to 20 years join their elders in the Draft: Page 2.

The military situation in Egypt offers more encouragement today than it did yesterday, although it still remains ominous.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Axis forces are reported to have passed Fuka, 45 miles east of fallen Matruh, and to be moving on the Siwa Oasis for a possible swing around the Qattara Depression, as well as striking near Bir Fuad in a possible flanking effort against new British positions anchored at El Daba.

But a number of factors offset this intelligence.

British troops, reinforced by United States Army fliers and fresh New Zealanders, have beaten off an attack by advance enemy armored units. American and RAF pilots are pounding the invaders day and night, attacking Axis columns west of Matruh and bombing Tobruk harbor. General Auchinleck has replaced General Ritchie in active command of the defenders. And, what is probably more important than anything else, the men in the field and their officers are increasingly confident of their ability to hold Marshal Rommel at bay.

This growing confidence, incidentally, was reflected in London by Prime Minister Churchill in announcing General Auchinleck's assumption of direction and by Foreign Secretary Eden in a message to Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt.

The British apparently plan to make a supreme effort to halt Marshal Rommel in the narrow 45-mile stretch between El Daba and the precipitous Depression. If they cannot hold the cunning Nazi tactician here, less than 100 miles of level and hard-to-defend land will separate him from Alexandria and the Nile.

There has been little change in the situation in Russia. The Germans claim to have penetrated the inner defenses of Sevastopol, but this claim finds no corroboration in Russian reports, which assert that a 48-hour assault by German shock troops has been repulsed with heavy losses. Moscow said the Red Army was holding firm in the Kharkov sector and that the Nazi drive east of Kursk, 130 miles north of Kharkov, had been repulsed and that the Russians were counterattacking.

In the war in the air in Europe, the RAF carried out another heavy raid—the third in five nights—on the German U-boat base at Bremen.

Thus far, however, there has been no appreciable lessening of the U-boat offensive against the Western Hemisphere. Two more American merchant vessels were reported torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast, and the German Radio broadcast a claim that 17 United Nations' war and commercial ships had been sunk in the last 24 hours.

In the Far East, Tokyo reported that Japan's invasion armies, fighting in a torrential rainstorm, had gained another 20 miles in a two-way drive along the vital Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Eastern China.

Egypt:

U. S. Army Planes Blast Nazi Columns

Cairo announced that heavy raids had been carried out by augmented United States Army air forces on German-Italian tanks in the desert battle area and on battered Tobruk. At the same time, dispatches from the Egyptian Capital indicated that the Axis forces had thrust eastward to the vicinity of Fuka, 140 miles west of Alexandria and 45 miles southeast of Matruh.

Both the German and Italian communiqués asserted that Gen-

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Widespread Bootlegging of Gasoline in the New England Area Is Reported

Thousands of Filling Stations Completely Out of Motor Fuel

As New England's gasoline famine grew more serious today, with thousands of independent filling stations completely out of motor fuel, widespread bootlegging of gasoline was reported in the area.

H. M. Rogers, Assistant Division Manager for New England of the Gulf Oil Corporation, today revealed that "surprising amounts" of gasoline have been brought in by truck and trailer from New York.

The bootlegging violations include jobbers selling gasoline to dealers at prices a cent or two higher than the price ceiling. The retail dealers in turn sell the gasoline to car owners at prices higher than the legal limit without punching ration card units.

The bootlegging has resulted from loosely drafted and loosely enforced regulations affecting independent jobbers, he said. Even the major gasoline suppliers are required to sell gasoline to the jobbers without restrictions, he added. In other cases he disclosed that quantities of "unbranded" gasoline has been unloaded in New York and sold indiscriminately to jobbers. The latter have not been restricted as severely as the filling station dealer or the oil company.

Large Quantities

The bootleg gasoline, he said, crosses New England boundaries in quantities as high as 3,500 gallons.

Large numbers of jobbers and the looseness of restrictions upon them make it difficult for Government enforcement agencies to keep track of their dealings, Mr. Rogers asserted.

Even as motorists and gasoline dealers alike were bemoaning the present shortage, motor fuel prospects for the entire rationed area, including 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, appeared far from bright for the near future.

Oil company and governmental officials pointed out that a more acute shortage will develop in September when tank cars now used to haul gasoline must be devoted to hauling fuel oil to heat homes.

Unlike previous years, ocean-going tankers are not now being used to build up fuel oil stocks. In the meantime, railroad tank cars have been devoted to carrying gasoline and industrial fuel oil.

Oil Situation

W. L. Kallman, Secretary of the Transportation Committee of the Oil Co-ordinators' Division in New York, said the situation indicates a possible shortage of home fuel oil as well as gasoline.

To brighten the fuel oil situation, officials agree that convoyed tankers are necessary to bring in more oil.

Mr. Rogers also suggested the possibility of diverting to Eastern States use some locomotives and tank cars from the western service.

In addition Mr. Rogers said that convoys are needed in the Gulf area and along the southern seaboard. Convoys, he said, would solve both the fuel oil and gasoline problems.

Convoys, he revealed, have been particularly successful between Venezuela and our mainland in carrying aluminum ore. Although some ships loaded with bauxite were lost during the first of the year, none has been lost since, he said.

At the same time Mr. Rogers stated that none of his company affiliated stations have run dry of gasoline. These stations, like those of other major companies, are forced to operate on a daily sales quota and to cease selling when that quota is reached.

Sub-Machine Guns For State Guard In Massachusetts

The Massachusetts State Guard within a day or two will receive a shipment of 366 sub-machine guns from the War Department to help the Guard repel possible invaders, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today.

The Chief Executive was obviously pleased with this news which he received from Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson. General Erickson tomorrow will leave the State Service to enter the United States Army as a colonel.

Brig. Gen. John S. Sherburne, who will become Acting-Adjutant General during General Erickson's absence, today said the sub-machine gun shipment will be followed by another of approximately the same volume. These shipments are the result of three months' effort on the part of State military officials to obtain adequate equipment for the Guard.

General Sherburne said that Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Corps Area Commander, was extremely helpful in obtaining the equipment.

General Sherburne also revealed that within a short time the War Department will provide thousands of shotguns, and possibly rifles, for the Guard.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight than it was last night. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly warmer tonight than it was last night.

New Hampshire: Continued mild tonight with scattered showers and thunderstorms in the north portion.

Vermont: Showers and thunderstorms, becoming cooler late tonight in the vicinity of Lake Champlain.

Massachusetts: Slightly warmer tonight than last night in eastern portions. Occasional showers and thunderstorms in the Berkshires late tonight.

Connecticut: Continued mild tonight.

Rhode Island: Slightly warmer tonight than last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:31 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 1:47 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

No Matter How You Say It, It Spells 'N-O-G-A-S'

Discarding hose line and nozzle for paint and brush, gasoline station attendants have decorated their stations with signs advertising a lack of gas. A survey taken along Route 3-A on the South Shore yesterday afternoon disclosed a wide variety of no-gas placards. They ranged from a trite "No" to a diplomatic "Sorry, we have no gas." One station owner invited the public to "plenty of service" while another despondent attendant hung out a "for sale" sign on his gas-less station. Hy Lesberg and Joe Banks (center) just sit and reflect upon how nice it would be to have some gasoline in their empty tanks. Then they wouldn't have to hail each motorist with, "Check your water, sir?"

President Calls On the Queen At Her Temporary Home in Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEE, Mass., June 30—This quiet little Berkshire Mountain town has been the scene of an official visit by the President of the United States to the exiled Queen of The Netherlands, who recently arrived here from London, it was disclosed today.

The visit between the two heads of State took place late yesterday, without publicity, and with almost the informal casualness of a neighbor "dropping in" to hay "hello" to a friend who has come to a near-by home for the summer.

The occasion, was unknown even to many of the townsfolk here until this morning when it was announced at the White House in Washington by the Presidential Secretary, Stephen Early.

From Hyde Park

President Roosevelt, it was disclosed, had motored over from his own home at Hyde Park, N. Y., only a little more than 50 miles away, and had tea with Queen Wilhelmina, presumably at the pretty Lloyd cottage, which the Queen has leased for the season.

It was not stated whether the Crown Princess Juliana and her children, Princesses Beatrix and Irene, who are staying at an adjoining place, were present.

The President returned to Hyde Park again before dinner, according to the announcement, but no statement was forthcoming as to when the Queen might return the call, in an official visit to the Capital.

Meanwhile, the townspeople of Lee prepared to extend greetings to the Queen in true New England fashion, with five of the townsfolk, to be chosen by the Selectmen, paying an informal call at the royal summer home.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina agreed to the plan immediately when it was proposed.

Shunned Publicity

The Queen, thus far, has shunned the publicity of a press interview, although she agreed to pose for press photographers this morning.

The people of Lee and of Pittsfield, where Her Highness arrived by train and where she has since been on a shopping expedition, are charmed with the simplicity with which the Queen has conducted her affairs, and by her friendliness.

When she learned that arrival of her train at the Pittsfield station, with its police and secret service guard, had interfered with the farewells of parent and friends gathered there to bid good-bye to a group of Army inductees leaving for camp, she was quite distressed.

Through her secretary, she expressed regret to city officials that she was innocently responsible for this interruption of the leave-taking.

Those who have waited on her in the shops where she has visited to make various personal and household purchases describe the Queen as a good shopper "who knew what she wanted and made up her mind quickly."

U. S. Youths of 18 to 20 Years Join Their Elders in the Draft

"We're ready!"

From Maine to Florida—from the Atlantic to the Pacific this was the cry heard today as some 3,000,000 American youths between the ages of 18 and 20 registered in the Fifth Selective Service Registration, bringing to a close the task of listing America's manpower.

Only the 20 year olds, however, are eligible for immediate service and Selective Service officials have pointed out that they would not be called by their local draft boards until after the single men without dependents in the first three registrations were exhausted.

The boys of 18 and 19 will not be eligible for draft until they become 20, unless there is an amendment to the Selective Service Act.

Today's registration, a comparatively small one with approximately 112,000 registering in Massachusetts, saw no rush at the registration places.

In Boston where, as elsewhere, volunteer registrars, most of them schoolteachers, were on the job, the listing was a slow and orderly procedure with young men trickling into the registration places by ones and twos during the morning.

At Horticultural Hall, where boys of the Back Bay district were registering, officials suggested that the large number of boys in this age group who have already enlisted might tend to reduce the number registering today.

Across the Charles River at Harvard University and at other colleges throughout the country where summer sessions are on, registration desks were set up in college halls to prevent loss of time from studies.

Registration places opened at 7 a. m. and were to remain open until 9 p. m. tonight. In some communities registration began last Sunday to prevent loss of time from work for those young men who are employed.

Auto Use Stamp 'Must' For Tomorrow

New England motorists venturing on the highway tomorrow must have the new pink, $5, Federal automobile use-tax stamp on their car the minute their precious rubber tires touch the public way—or else.

"Or else," in these days and attached to the preceding conditions means "no gas." That is the dictum of Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, reporting on an agreement between his "boss," the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington and the Office of Price Administration. The latter, as everyone is aware, has charge of gasoline rationing, not only to motorists, but to dealers as well.

Under this agreement, motorists rolling in to the neighborhood filling station must have the stamp on display somewhere on the car. Preference is given to the spot on the windshield just behind the rear vision mirror.

On no account is the stamp to be kept in the pocket, or in the dashboard compartment. It must be displayed.

And another thing. When the gasoline rationing coupon books are ready for use July 22, the serial number carried for the first time on the stamp must be on the coupon books—or else, again.

Ban on Bonfires Urged by Governor

A complete ban on public and private bonfires in celebration of July 4 was urged today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who pointed out that such fires would add materially to the dangerous sky glow.

Sometime ago Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal, banned use of fireworks on July 4. Thus the major American holiday this year is expected to be far less exciting than in past years.

"The Fourth of July this year is a fighting and working day," said the Governor. "The best way of celebrating our independence is to contribute all we can to the war effort for preserving that freedom and independence."

Religious Education Plan For Boston Schools Debated

Proposal for weekday religious classes for school children, to be held under the supervision of various religious groups, one hour a week on "school time," but outside of the school, was vigorously debated last night at a public hearing before the Boston School Committee.

This plan was the culmination of a six months' study by a special committee appointed by the School Committee, and representing the Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science Church.

Members of this committee who appeared last night in behalf of the plan were, Joseph C. White of the School Committee, as Chairman; Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; F. Arthur Hilton, of The First Church of Christ, Scientist; the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Richard J. Quinlan, Diocesan Supervisor of Catholic Schools; and Rabbi Herman J. Rubenovitz of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston.

One Hour a Week

The plan, proposed on an experimental basis to start in September, is that the pupils of nine schools be released, on school time, for one hour a week in order to attend classes in religious education to be held in meeting places outside school buildings provided by various Boston church groups for that purpose.

One of the principal opponents at last night's hearing was Jacob Heller of Dorchester, an Orthodox Jew, who claimed that Orthodox Jews were not represented by the views of Rabbi Rubenovitz. He opposed the program on the grounds that it represented an entering wedge of the State into the affairs of the church, was an illegal use of taxpayers' money for sectarian instruction, and would "classify and divide" the various religious groups among the children and "stigmatize" those who did not attend such religious classes.

He made a plea that the School Committee reject the plan, but if it does not do so he urged that such religious education be conducted after the regular school hours and not on school time.

Opposed Plan

Miss Dorothy Wheeler, Superintendent of a Congregational Sunday School in West Roxbury, opposed the plan on the ground that it introduced politics into the church. Mrs. Harold Daniels of Harlem Street, Dorchester, speaking as the mother of two children, expressed herself as in favor of religious education, but not in the school curriculum.

Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon of Temple Sinai, Brighton, representing the Central Conference of American Rabbis, declared his belief that such a program would be in violation of the American principle of separation of church and State.

The Rev. George W. Owen of the Hyde Park Congregational Church, and the Rev. Samuel Allen Jackson of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church, went on record in favor of the plan. The Rev. Mr. Owen made the point that religious education during the school hours would be helpful in meeting a problem which he has experienced in trying to give religious instruction late in the afternoon after school hours, when it is often dark before they are able to get home.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson said that he thought, instead of causing a division among children because of their various religious beliefs, this program would create a spirit of brotherhood and respect.

The School Committee took the plan, and the views of its opponents, under advisement.

Gas-Tire Shortage Prevents Usual El Traffic Drop

Gasoline rationing and the tire shortage have combined to wipe out the usual summer "valley" in passenger traffic on the City's transit system, according to officials of the Boston Elevated Railway. Heretofore, the number of "El" riders has fallen off noticeably with the coming of warmer weather. But, not so this year.

Using the midwinter, high-peak week ending Jan. 9, 1942, as an index of 100, covering revenue-paying passengers carried on its street cars, busses, and elevated and subway trains, the Elevated reports that the biggest week since then, that ending on May 22, showed an index of 106.79.

Since that time, the index has held at more than 100, the week ending May 29 showing 106.13; that ending June 5, which included the Memorial Day holiday, 100.07; that ending June 12, 104.87, and the one ending June 19, 101.38.

More People Will Get More Tires, Tubes

Continued from Page 1

tificate to enable him to use his car between his home, his office and hospitals.

In making osteopaths and chiropractors eligible under the same conditions as apply to physicians, OPA recognized that there are substantial numbers of people who rely solely on the treatments of such practitioners.

New Term

The term "public health nurse" instead of "visiting nurse" was adopted to define more accurately the type of nursing service that makes an applicant eligible. Eligibility is not extended to any group not covered heretofore.

The new term includes school nurses employed by boards of education for work with school children, visiting nurses employed by groups such as public health nursing associations, health department nurses, county nurses and industrial nurses, all of whom are employed for the purpose of making nursing or inspection calls for such agencies.

Public school officials and teachers are given eligibility for recapped tires or obsolete new tires when they need automobiles to get them from one school to another in areas where there is no other practicable means of transportation. The vehicles must be used principally for this purpose or other eligible purposes.

Certificates will not be issued to any teacher or official whose duties are performed wholly at one school, as the purpose of the amendment is to make tires available to teachers who conduct classes in several schools, and to supervisors who cannot meet the requirements of their positions without them.

McCormack to Run for House

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Saying that "in time of war I think I should put aside personal ambition," House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts declared today he had decided to seek re-election rather than run for the Senate.

The Massachusetts Democratic leadership had assured him, he told an interviewer, that he could have the Senate nomination without opposition to oppose Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), who has announced his candidacy.

Mr. McCormack said he felt he would be more useful as House leader.

He was elected to Congress in 1928 to fill the unexpired term of the late James A. Gallivan and has been re-elected each succeeding term. Born in South Boston, he served his apprenticeship in the Massachusetts Legislature, where he was Senate Democratic Leader.

Worcester Holds Daytime Raid Test

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30 (AP)—Worcester stood still for 15 minutes from 11 to 11:15 a. m. today when the city experienced its first daylight air raid test.

All outside activity came to a halt and, after the first few minutes of the test alert, the downtown area was blanketed with silence as the normal flow of traffic halted and all pedestrians but police and air raid wardens sought cover.

Some Axis-Born U. S. Citizens Are Facing Loss of Citizenship

Court action to strip the right of citizenship from German and other Axis-born persons who became citizens to render more effective service as enemy agents will be undertaken shortly by Federal officials, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, revealed today.

Speaking to a group of approximately 100 law-enforcement officers at a meeting at the State House, sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Brandon charged that such citizens "are far more dangerous to this country than enemy aliens as they move about with impunity under the cloak of citizenship.

"Many of them filed intentions to become citizens on the very first day they landed in the United States, and took out their second papers as soon as it was possible for them to do so. They did this so that they could carry out their nefarious activities in this country as agents of Germany.

"All of them had mental reservations when they swore allegiance to the United States. We will take away their United States citizenship because of fraud."

Mr. Brandon emphasized that an enemy alien is not necessary disloyal to this country. He estimated that at least 98 per cent of one group of enemy aliens is loyal, while a substantial percentage of other groups is also loyal. He did not identify the groups to which he referred.

The United States Attorney added that the disloyal aliens were more likely to be those persons who became citizens as soon as possible after landing in this country.

The law-enforcement chief asserted that enemy aliens can be controlled quickly by law-enforcement officials, while naturalized citizens have certain rights which are held inviolate.

He told the law-enforcement officials attending the conference that regulation of enemy aliens rests largely upon their shoulders.

Referring to the recent capture of eight enemy agents in Florida and Long Island, Mr. Brandon said: "I hope that the invasion of enemy agents in Florida and Long Island will result in a firing squad for each and every one of them. The world should know that enemy agents cannot do their work in this country without facing a firing squad."

Stressing the importance of police departments, Mr. Brandon said that complete co-operation between the police and the FBI was necessary to perfect the law-enforcement system.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Christian Symbolism" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Testing of All-Out War Ties Family Unit Tighter

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 30—That the family as a unit can "take it" in an all-out war is already being shown in World War II, according to William S. Bernard, Professor of Sociology, University of Colorado. Speaking at a department meeting of the eightieth annual convention of the National Education Association here, Dr. Bernard said that in spite of dire prophesies of its early demise, the family is proving itself now as in the past "a tough and durable structure, resilient and flexible, taking more than fear to overthrow it."

A discussion of the effects of war upon family life was one of many in the section meetings which formed the major portion of the second day's program of the convention. Rural and adult education, health, business training, home economics and a pooling of new and successful methods and ideas in teaching absorbed the attention of the 6,000 teachers assembled here for five days of serious debate.

Dr. Bernard admitted that the family, already physically disrupted and under increasing economic strain due to the drafting or enlisting of some and often all of its wage earners, may need Federal aid, a fact now being recognized in Congress. But he also declared that rather than weakening in structure, the family in all democratic countries is showing itslf as growing even stronger through its united conviction that the cause is just. Citing cases of the family under fire and strain, he maintained that it is standing firm in its resistence in the face of blitz and also of continued sacrifices. "The conviction that our fight must be waged and won if decency and civilization are to remain synonymous makes worthwhile the fears and dangers to which we and ours are exposed," he said.

Plans for Evacuation

On the basis of studies made by experts, however, he recommended evacuation of younger children from coastal industrial areas considered danger zones, and urged that some responsible civic group in every city make workable plans for this, thus avoiding "the mistakes and heartbreak of London evacuation."

To help maintain its present high equilibrium and morale, the family itself needs to counteract minor wartime irritations that can well become major ones by undertaking a definite positive program, he declared. This he states as including:

1. Seeing that some responsibility is delegated to every member so that it is shared by all—making for unity and integration and opposing the disorganizing tendencies otherwise stimulated by the war situation.

2. Providing adequate group recreation even under new and trying conditions. Group recreation will help the family to gain in strength and stature and to draw its members close, he said.

Dr. Bernard expressed himself as encouraged by the present state of the democratic family. No more can it be considered a "lost way of life" as its critics would have men believe. "Our common faith in the justice of our cause and in the ultimate certainty of victory conspire to produce a common action and reaction that pulls the family together, and a morale and spirit which the family in turn passes on to the community as a whole," he said.

Branded as "Soft"

But we are soft, was the cry of Jay B. Nash, Professor of Education, New York University. Speaking to members of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, of which he is President, he said that we have been sitting behind an imaginary Maginot Line telling each other that we are invincible, that we have produced more telephones, more radios, more automobiles, and more gold than the rest of the world combined.

We have, in fact, developed a nation of sitters, he went on. We spend more time "in overheated rooms than any race that ever has survived in history." We need a toughening program at home and at school. "Men strong enough to meet emergencies are not trained in night clubs, road houses, automobiles, or in cushioned chairs in front of radios or at movies," he declared. "Men don't train on cigarettes, cocktails, candy bars, and sweet carbonated drinks."

Dr. Nash attacked the "spectatoritus" and the classroom "hygiene courses" which have made up the athletic and health education programs of "too many schools." He pointed out that teaching facts as the schools have done in their health education has meant teaching "facts that do not remain facts," as well as teaching major and minor facts as if they were of equal value. Furthermore, he said that knowledge of facts is not necessarily turned into action.

He urged that home and school build stamina through a vigorous health program which would include simple living conditions and a return to wholesome foods and away from cigarettes, alcoholic liquor, excess sugar. He said also that youth must be helped to gain mental stamina and alertness through building strength of mind and an ability to think straight. Youth must also be aroused to have the "wings and fire" whereby men cry from the housetops again for liberty. "With physical stamina and mental alertness, with ability to think straight and a courageous spirit, men cannot be conquered," he said.

Plea for Simplicity

A call for a return to simplicity also was sounded by Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Ga., and Past President of the N. E. A. Dr. Sutton told those attending the rural education section that they were in key positions as teachers and supervisors of rural schools. "But get out with the children and teach them to love the soil, the woods, the hills, the streams—all that we like to call God's world," he said. This love is natural to children and deeply educational. But "nearly everything we are doing in education is weaning them away from it." It is not more curricula we need, Dr. Sutton declared, adding that there is already almost one curriculum for every teacher. "It is love and spiritual vision we need."

He would have rural schools operate on a 12-month basis, dealing with all that is basic in country life. Not scientific agriculture, although it has its place; but a "genuine weaving of the life of the country people into the life of the school," the year round.

"But I have no patience with anybody teaching in a rural school and living in town," he announced. "You cannot live in one place and teach in another, no matter where you teach. We have got to learn to live with the people we are teaching."

He told the teachers to get outside the classroom, out into the world beyond the classroom with their children.

"What we need is to realize we are not confined in classrooms," he said, and added that he has at time vowed he would do all he could to keep people from building "another box 24 by 33." Children ought not to be raised in a box, he said. We already have a whole nation of box-minded folks. Give the children vision and a love of rural living. In conclusion he said:

"There is real sustenance in rural life that supports the countryside, the town, and the whole of the nation. We need to teach all children that 'God's world' is to be known, and studied, and loved."

Dr. Salazar Speaks Of 'English Victory'

LISBON, Portugal, June 30 (AP)—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, anti-democratic Premier of Portugal, in discussing postwar economic problems June 25 mentioned "an eventual English victory."

Many persons, he said, undoubtedly planned to "turn an eventual English victory into an 'ideological victory' in order to replace in former positions those principally responsible for the disorder and misery of the past 20 years."

Dr. Salazar, who has ruled Portugal since 1928 and has established a system of government which often has been officially described as "neither Fascism nor Naziism and much less Communism," expressed trust in "four or six" men who are ruling the world to face the problems of Europe ,which he said, "will be nothing but ruins and material and moral desolation" at the end of the war.

Annual Shriners' Convention Opens

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—The annual Shriners' convention got under way yesterday with a "strictly business" air about it.

Imperial Potentate Thomas C. Law of Atlanta, Ga., estimated 3,000 members in addition to the delegates from the 159 Temples, would attend the three-day 68th Imperial Council session.

Council officials said the main business centered around activities to help America in the war. Albert H. Fiebach, Cleveland, Ohio, attorney, was scheduled to be elevated from his present post as Imperial Deputy Potentate to succeed Law as Imperial Potentate.

Lexington, Va., Enlists Men to Avenge Carrier

LEXINGTON, Va., June 30 (AP)—Lexington is going to avenge the Lexington!

Notice to the Japanese: The drive here to enlist 50 men by July 4 to avenge the United States carrier sunk in the Coral Sea had reached the 65 mark, and Navy recruiting officials predicted the total would be between 75 and 100 on July 4. All will be sworn in at a mass ceremony on Independence Day.

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A charming inn, centrally located, offering a variety of vacation attractions. Will meet guests.

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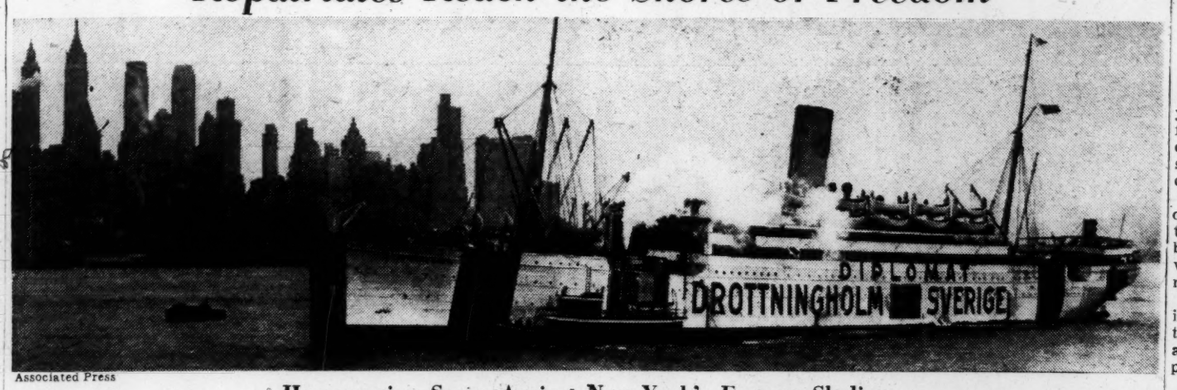
Repatriates Reach the Shores of Freedom



Associated Press

Homecoming Scene Against New York's Famous Skyline

The Swedish-American liner Drottningholm as it arrived in New York Harbor on a previous occasion with United States citizens and nationals of other American republics who were repatriated in exchange for Axis citizens. The Drottningholm docked again today with 949 passengers, including more than 500 American nationals.

Liner Drottningholm Returns To U. S. With 949 Passengers

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 30 (AP)—The diplomatic exchange ship Drottningholm reached its pier today on its second return from Lisbon with 949 passengers, including more than 500 American nationals exchanged for Axis citizens.

The white-painted vessel, which had safe-conduct passage from all the belligerents, tied up shortly after 9:30 a. m. E. W. T. and preparations were made immediately to discharge its passengers, some of whom came from concentration camps and others from embassies.

Aboard the ship were 42 Canadian and Latin-American nationals and a group of minor United States diplomatic officials.

Passengers included James F. D. Roosevelt, nephew of President Roosevelt, who returned from Lyons in Unoccupied France. He had been living there with his mother, who remained in France.

Jesse E. Saugstaud, communications executive of the State Department who made the trip, said that the ship would be overhauled before the Government decided whether it would make a third trip to Lisbon.

He said that there were many Axis nationals in this country who could be exchanged, although Lisbon and most of Europe "is pretty well cleaned out of Americans."

He said that the trip was uneventful, adding that the exchanges carried out by the Drottningholm had been completely according to plans.

A delay for passengers leaving the ship was expected because of the immigration requirements.

The daughter of Ruth Mitchell Knowles, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, waited at the pier to greet her mother, who was taken prisoner as a member of the Comitadji, Yugoslav guerrilla group, which is reported to require each recruit to swear to accept death rather than capture.

Mrs. Knowles' daughter, Mrs. Albert K. Yohn, said that she expected her mother, who has been abroad for three and one-half years, would stay with her and Dr. Yohn at Silvermine, Conn., near Norwalk.

Mrs. Yohn, who was interviewed before passengers were permitted ashore, said she had seen her mother at the ship's railing and "she looks wonderful." The daughter told of a letter she had received from her mother written in a German concentration camp. It was dated Dec. 4 and in it Mrs. Knowles said she had been well-treated.

"Nothing was censored in mother's letter," Mrs. Yohn said. "Apparently they don't bother much about censorship; if they don't like it, they just throw the letter out."

Dispatches from Lisbon said that General Mitchell's sister had been in the concentration Camp Liebenau.

The New York Red Cross set up quarters on the pier and gave light refreshments to the repatriates and extended assistance to returning Americans who needed financial help, hotel accommodations or communication with friends or relatives here.

Prices and Your Purse: Ceiling Is Complicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30 — If you want to know whether a bill for services goes under the price ceiling beginning tomorrow, consider whether the job can be called "personal." For example:

If a garage man washes your car or the laundry washes your clothes, the price is controlled, but if the beauty parlor or barber shop washes your hair, the price is not controlled.

If the bootblack puts a fresh polish on your shoes, the price is controlled. But if the manicurist puts a fresh polish on your nails, the price is not controlled.

Pretty complicated.

Regional Food Special

If you live in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, or the District of Columbia, Uncle Sam asks that you eat beets and snap beans during the week of July 6-11. There will be a surplus of the two vegetables in that area about that time.

Where the Pinch Comes

The 2½ cent rise in the price of gasoline on the East Coast hasn't pinched as much as will the two cents a gallon increase in fuel oil, come next fall.

The madder Congressmen get about the increase, the better Mr. Henderson likes it; he hopes they will substitute a government subsidy to pay the added cost of transportation caused by enemy submarines.

More Flags

Flag manufacturers were given priorities this week to keep an adequate supply of United States and United Nations flags flying.

"Production of more flags at this time," declared deputy textile chief Frank Walton "is very essential."

Sugar Key

OPA does not deny stories of bulging sugar warehouses in Southern ports but points out that situation "is created by the necessity for unloading sugar ships in Southern ports not equipped to handle such volume of commodities."

It doesn't entirely eliminate the possibility of a moderate increase in the sugar ration a few weeks hence. Success in bringing sugar from Puerto Rico and Cuba will be the key.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes was being funny and a little vindictive when he walked off with the White House's rubber door mat. W. E. eynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, had refused to let him turn in the Interior Department's mats for scrap.

Mr. Reynolds said he believed in giving up old bathing caps and rubber heels but not good mats "indispensable to the safety of the general public and Government employers in rainy weather.

In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from the Third Church.
Low Summer Rates are:
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
2-ROOM SUITES . . . from $5.00
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Enough steel plates for 100 ships... turned out in 1 month

BUT WE ARE STILL NOT SATISFIED

UNITED STATES STEEL alone in the month of May turned out enough plates for 100 ships—more than enough for three ships a day.

March was a previous big month; but the increased production in May over March was enough for 12 extra ships.

That's the way the production is spurting in every United States Steel plant.

A few more examples:

More than twenty months used to be the normal time for building a destroyer from keel to delivery. Now we build one in less than eight months.

In May we shipped our *millionth* bomb shell, and had by that time delivered over *five million* pieces of ordnance.

One of our companies erected the steel work for a huge new aircraft plant in only 53 days. It also launched four coal-carrying barges a week for 13 weeks.

No matter how many records we break—how fast schedules are pushed ahead—the men of steel will not be satisfied until they've delivered more than enough steel for every war need—enough for total victory.

All this is bad news for Hitler and the Japs. The news for them will get worse.

☆ ☆ ☆

The above report of progress is presented in the public interest. This is the people's war. The people are entitled to these facts.

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USS

New England Paintings Shown—First Keel Laid at Hingham Shipyard

Summer Exhibition on View At Doll and Richards Gallery

A summer exhibition now on view at the gallery of Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, includes oils, water colors, pastels, and prints.

The pictures are typical of New England. The painters portray our harbors and streams, the rock-ribbed seacoast, the mountains, and rustic retreats. Some of them paint in detachment flowers and personal portraits.

Among the oils is a stark and dramatic picture of a schooner, "Abandoned", by Charles Kaeselau. Vladimir Pavlosky's canvas of industrious fishermen handling their nets comes into the range of Winslow Homer. A portrait of J. Randolph Coolidge is painted thoughtfully, consistently, and sympathetically by Kleber Hall. This is one of many portraits of young men in army uniform, painted recently hereabouts.

The water colors vary, showing divers moods and methods. "Workers On the Bog," by Ralph Gray introduces that interesting theme of the cranberry harvest on Cape Cod, which has of late taken the imagination of painters. "Black Mountain, Jackson, N. H." is a characteristic water color by Sears Gallagher. Water colors by Stanley W. Woodward provide graphic depictions of the Maine coast, Andrew Wyeth's "Tamarack House" is painted in a succinct manner with a few accents shrewdly disposed. There are some charming floral pictures by Mary L. Fairbanks and Polly Nordell. Two aquarells by Dodge MacKnight possesses those clear and sparkling traits that have established him in the front rank of American water colors. Other water colors exhibited are by William T. Aldrich, Jaques Carlu, Dwight Shepler, W. Russell Flint, and Kay Peterson.

In the front gallery are shown many pastel drawings of flowers by Harry C. Witt. The flowers have been greatly enlarged and arranged so that the composition is decorative. Mr. Witt has a dependable technique for modeling the delicate enlargements of the various flowers of his choice.

Among prints shown are etchings by Arthur Briscoe, J. A. M. Whistler, James McBey, Seymour Haden, Samuel Chamberlain, and Martin Lewis. There is also a rare lithograph, "In the Park," by George Bellows. D. A.

Film Plays and Players

Dates are still to be announced in Boston for the engagement of "Mrs. Miniver." In New York the film from Jan Struther's stories has already set an attendance record for Radio City Music Hall, where 558,966 persons have seen the picture in the past 25 days. A fifth week at that theater begins Thursday and it is expected that the film will stay for six weeks, a run that been achieved by only three other films in the Music Hall's history.

★ ★ ★

"Cabin in the Sky," the recent Broadway musical comedy, has been purchased by M-G-M. Ethel Waters, star of the stage production, is expected to repeat her role in the screen version.

★ ★ ★

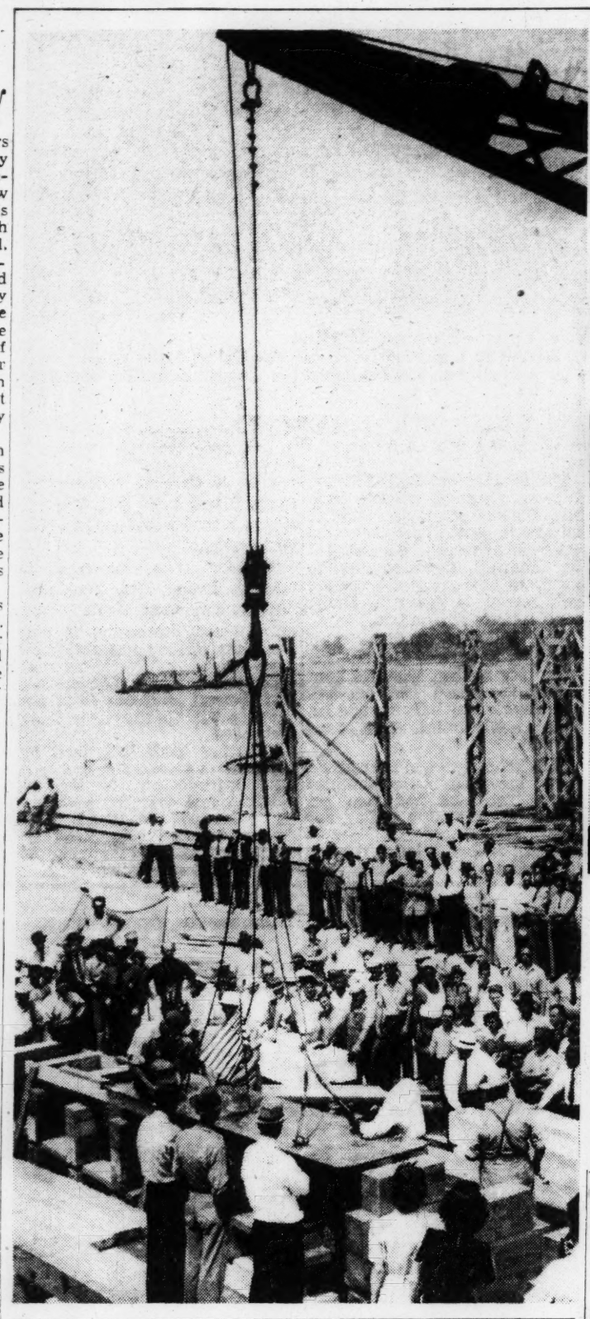
A special preview of Twentieth Century-Fox's "United We Stand" was shown at the Carlton Hotel in Washington, D. C., Thursday night. The film is described as a documentary designed to show how disunity at home and abroad led each of the free countries to the brink of disaster. The "cast" of the picture includes 15 presidents, four emperors, 21 kings, 12 queens, 11 princes, five princesses, eight prime ministers, 12 premiers, seven dictators, 20 generals, six chancellors, 13 foreign ministers, five regents, and hundreds of thousands of others. The film was produced by Edmund Reek and edited by Earl Allvine. Both men were formerly members of the Fox-Movietone news camera staff.

★ ★ ★

Beulah Bondi is to play the role of Anise in Warner's screen version of Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" . . . Macdonald Carey, whose Hollywood career began after his Broadway appearance in "Lady in the Dark," has filed application for enlistment in the Marine Corps . . . Julius and Philip Epstein, adaptors of several Warner top films, have been made producers at that studio . . . Gary Crosby, Bing Crosby's young son, is to make his screen debut in "Star Spangled Rhythm."

★ ★ ★

Arthur Kober and Harry Kurnitz are to collaborate in Samuel Goldwyn's production, "They Got Me Covered," starring Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, which David Butler will direct . . . Robert Cummings and Charles Coburn are to play important roles with Olivia De Havilland in Norman Krasna's "Princess O'Rourke" . . . Merle Oberon has been signed by Columbia to appear in the screen version of Gilbert Miller's stage production, "Heart of a City," by Lesley Storm.



By a Staff Photographer

Keel Laid at New Hingham Shipyard

Nineteen weeks ago, on a wind-swept bluff at Hingham Bay, ground was broken for a new Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard. Yesterday afternoon ship construction began as the first keel was laid on one of the 16 ways that have risen practically overnight on a vast 140-acre field. The steel plate that is shown on the left being swung into place by a Diesel crane in another 19 weeks will have grown into a sturdy naval vessel. Styled after Bethlehem's Victory plant at Squantum of World War I, the new Hingham shipyard will by fall rival in size its sister plant at Fore River. Bethlehem-Hingham expects to employ 20,000 workers when at peak strength. In the picture at right, Henry Lawrence Hoye, Julia Brewster Brown, and David Chester Brown were anxious to be the first "aboard" the warship, so they clambered up on the ship's keel. Welder Norman Linnehan stands by ready to begin work.

Ship Started Only 131 Days After the Ground Was Broken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., June 30—America's first wartime spring has seen action on many fronts, but along the south bank of Hingham's Back River there's been super-activity. Yesterday afternoon, the first keel of an American fighting vessel was laid in the new Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard.

To fully appreciate the significance of this event, one must look back a few months, to Feb. 19—just four months and 10 days ago. On that day, a group of Navy men and Bethlehem Steel Company officials went out on the barren, wind-swept bluff to turn over the first shovelful of earth, thus giving the "go-ahead" signal for a new victory shipyard.

They found the ground frozen and unyielding, even to a pickax. It was necessary for them to move across the 140-acre vacant field to where a steam shovel was taking its first bites into the hard soil, in order to complete the ground-breaking ceremony.

Since then, things have moved with lightning speed. The bleak bluff has been replaced by an orderly row of 16 building ways. And on one of these the keel-laying ceremonies took place yesterday afternoon—just two days ahead of the July 1 date set last February.

The type of vessel which eventually will slide down the way was not disclosed by Navy officials, although information released some months ago indicated that the product of this new yard probably would be a formidable type of escort vessel—smaller, wider, and slower than a destroyer, but nevertheless able to do stout fighting.

At peak employment, the new Hingham Yard will employ 20,000 men, and will be conducted as a separate shipbuilding plant under the same general management as the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

William H. Collins, Vice-President of the Company, and General Manager at Fore River, will have supervision of the new yard, and eventually will take charge of some 47,000 workers, at the two yards.

Samuel W. Wakeman, Jr., whose father was General Manager at Fore River for many years, is now General Manager of the Hingham Yard.

The keel-laying ceremony was a simple one. There was no band, no speechmaking, no flag waving. A moving crane picked up a one-ton slab of steel, lifted it across and lowered it into place on the keel blocks where the ship will be built. As the plate was hoisted off the ground, an American flag on a stand was perched on top of it. Later, the flag will be placed in the Company's museum.

Among those present at the ceremony were: Mr. Collins, Mr. Wakeman, Edmund Burke, engineer in charge of construction at the new plant; Commander Harold Buse, Chief Inspector for the Navy on the job; Capt. H. T. Smith, Superintendent of Construction for the Navy at Fore River; Commander Howard Magruder, assistant to Captain Smith; and Lieut. Commander M. Vanzeli, in charge of ship construction for the Navy at the new Hingham yard.

Sale of Religious Tracts by Child Held Within Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—Occasional sales of religious publications by children do not violate child labor laws of New Hampshire, the State Supreme Court here held recently.

In making this ruling, the Court set aside a Supreme Court conviction of Noah Richardson of Somersworth, Jehovah's Witnesses' leader, who allegedly allowed a 10-year-old boy to sell religious pamphlets.

Pointing out that the State's labor laws are intended to prohibit employment of an occupational nature or interference with educational regulation, the full bench found that the members of the Witnesses consider the sale of their magazines as a religious service.

The sales by the child could not fairly be classified as a business enterprise, the Court said. In addition, the Court continued, "the few cents he received were no impaction on the controlling religious character of his service."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 1
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL 9.70mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Senator Green To Speak On Middle East

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island will speak on "America's Interest in the Middle East," MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

Dr. Charles R. Wilson, head of the History Department at Colgate University, will discuss the history of conscription and the raising of armies for the United States, in "Living History," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

"Cheers From the Camps," from Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., will provide a program of all-soldier music, drama, and quiz, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcement of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule
Vermont
Waterbury—Weekdays, 2:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p.m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p.m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p.m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p.m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p.m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p.m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p.m.—"String Time."
5:00 p.m.—News; Miliary Band.
5:15 p.m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p.m.—Accordion Aces.
5:45 p.m.—"Three Suns" Trio.
6:00 p.m.—News; Gypsy Serenade.
6:15 p.m.—Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p.m.—Ted Steele's Orchestra.
6:45 p.m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p.m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p.m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p.m.—Glory Pleasant, Trio.
8:30 p.m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p.m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:00 p.m.—First Ball Game: Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators.
3:30 p.m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p.m.—Second Ball Game: Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators.
5:30 p.m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p.m.—News Service.
6:15 p.m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p.m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p.m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p.m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p.m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
7:45 p.m.—Bob Allen's Orch.
8:00 p.m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
8:30 p.m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p.m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p.m.—News Service.
9:30 p.m.—Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:00 p.m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p.m.—Talk from Sydney; Music.
10:30 p.m.—George Auld's Orch.
10:45 p.m.—Sen. Theodore F. Green.
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p.m.—Joseph Sudy's Orchestra.
11:30 p.m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls from London; With the Troops in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m. — Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.— Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World in Science."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chaizell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Skylark," by Samson Raphaelson, starring Madge Evans. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
"Washington Post," March . . . . Sousa
"Samson and Delilah," Fantasia Saint-Saens
Minuet for Strings . . . . Bolzoni
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" . . . . Delibes
Toccata and Fugue in D minor . . . . Bach
(Arranged for orchestra by Samuel Sciniger)
Concerto No. 1 for Organ and Orchestra . . . . Guilmant
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
"Il Bacio," Waltzes . . . . Arditi
Prelude in G minor . . . . Rachmaninoff
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka . . . . Strauss
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Fantasia." 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce." Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"The Stars Look Down." 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Hellzapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli." John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew." Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House." Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window." Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Miss Annie Rooney." Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. "In Old California." John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Private Buckaroo." Joe E. Lewis and Dick Foran. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen, Jr., and Mary Howard. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House." Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:13, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater
"Our Russian Front." "West Point on the Hudson." "Lake Carrier." "Pete Smith's Acro-batty." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Keep 'Em Rolling." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat." Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window." Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Japanese Menace." "Donald Duck." "Emil Coleman." "Traveltalk." "Pete Smith." "Picture People." "Byrd's Antarctic Outpost," and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Tower of Terror." 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Treat 'Em Rough." Eddie Albert. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Whispering Ghosts." Brenda Joyce and Milton Berle. 2:35, 5:35, 8:25. "Fantasia." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. "All American Co-ed." F. Langford. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "All-American Co-ed," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. "Let's Get Tough," with the East side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Larceny, Inc.," Ed. G. Robinson. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Sing for Your Supper." Jinx Falkenburg. 2. Continuous from 1:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Hellzapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:19, 9:29. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard. 2:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:10, 5:06, 8:02. "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:48, 6:44, 9:40, 10:58.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed." F. Langford. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Fly by Night." Nancy Kelly. "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8.
University: "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:15, 9:55. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Sabotage," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Borrowed Hero." Florence Rice 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 3:19, 9:19. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:35, 7:55.
Codman Square: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. 3:38, 9:52. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball, 2:10, 8:33.
Park: "Invaders." Leslie Howard. Laurence Olivier. "Blondie's Blessed Event." Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount. "Captains of the Clouds, James Cagney. 3:11, 9:26. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "True to the Army." Judy Canova. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Invaders." Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 8:15. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen." Bill Gargan 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Duke of the Navy." Ralph Byrd. "Remember the Day." Claudette Colbert and John Payne. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "All American Co-Ed." Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 2, 5:12, 8:25. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2:54, 6:06, 9:18.
Maplewood: "Sundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Whispering Ghosts." Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 8:25. "Remember Pearl Harbor." Don Barry and Alan Curtis. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Strand: "Wife Takes a Flyer." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:35. "Mystery of Marie Roget." Patric Knowles. 2:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 2:56, 6:14, 9:32. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:25, 4:43, 8:01.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Butch Minds the Baby." Brod Crawford.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Mayor of 44th Street." George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "The Raven." James Stewart. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Saboteur." Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Whispering Ghosts." Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. "True to the Army." Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mayor of 44th Street." George Murphy and Anne Shirley. "Remember Pearl Harbor." Donald Barry and Alan Curtis. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Frisco Lil." Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley and Charles Coburn. "Dangerous Lady." Neil Hamilton. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Woman of the Year." Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Yank on the Burma Road." Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 2:09, 7:54. "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 4, 9:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Hellzapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. "Heart of the Rio Grande." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Joan of Paris." M. Morgan. "Wild Bill Hickok." Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Joan of Paris," M. Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

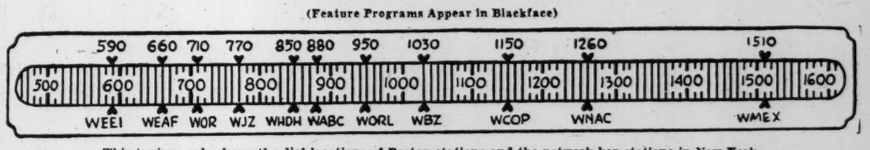
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Saboteur." Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "They Meet Again." Jean Hersholt. "Mr. Celebrity." Francis X. Bushman. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. 3:32, 8:02. "Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger and Ann Shirley. 2:15, 6:40, 10:03.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Today's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	First game, Boston Red	Afternoon Symphony ..
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Sox-Wash'gton Senators	Afternoon Symphony ..
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Dance music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews ...	Afternoon Symphony ..
3:45	Treas'y Star Parade	Southernaires: quartet .	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Second game, Red Sox-	"Price Control": Music.
4:00	Madge Evans: Int..	World Wide News.....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Washington	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	"Mosaic": organ ..	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas":	Second game, Red Sox-	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:30	Living History	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones":	Washington	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game, Red Sox-	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:00	Musical Camera:	Eleanor Lane, songs...	"When a Girl Marries".	Washington	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Adv'ntures of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life".....	Red Sox-Senators	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
5:30	Recordings: Songs..	"Flying Patrol": sk.....	Jack Dalton, songs....	Sports Matinee	Sports: Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports: Defense..
6:00	News comments ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen..	News: War Comments..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"..
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today" ..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports; Music..	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Gr. Miller's Orch...	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	American Melody ..	Civic Production	Burns and Allen; Orch.;	"Confidentially Yours".	"Ten Famous Tangoes"
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	soloist	Bob Allen's Orchestra...	"Is That So?": forum ..
8:00	"Are You a Missing	'Pan-Americana': music.	"The Perfect Crime":	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Carmen Miranda; record.
8:15	Heir?": drama	'Pan-Americana': music.	drama; orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Electric Choir" .....
8:30	Share Your Birth-	"Sing for Dough": va-	"Sing for Dough"; va-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control": music.
8:45	day; Cecil Brown..	riety	riety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00	"Archie": comedy	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	"Cheers From the	This Nation at War....	Meredith Willson and	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Camps": variety	Nation at War; Jingles.	John Nesbitt: music...	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
10:00	show	Lum 'n' Abner.....	"A Date With Judy"...	John B. Hughes, news ..	News reports .....
10:15	Cheers From Camps	America Marches On...	comedy serial	Australian News; Music.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Morgan Beatty, News..	"Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	George Auld's Orchestra	WMEX Radio Party.....
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Sen. Theodore F. Green	WMEX Radio Party.....
11:00	News, Quincey Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	WMEX Radio Party.....
11:15	Rideout; Music ...	News Service	Music You Want.....	Dance orchestra	WMEX Radio Party.....
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MB5	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Talk; Music.....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	.....
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden talk; Music ..	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk.	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Adrian O'Brien: "Music	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	and Time"	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie": songs	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Show..	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews.	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss, interviews...	S. Henderson, piano....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Hum and Strum...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Funny Money Man.....	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	"Good Morning" ..	"The Breakfast Club" ..	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Harvard and Bell: sk.	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	BBC News; recorded....	"War Time Buying" ....
10:15	American Stories ...	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Show".	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk..	Betty Pierce: talk.....	"Help Mate": sketch...	Choir Loft	"Going Shopping" .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Morning Serenade	Network program	Treasury Star Parade..	"Going Shopping" .....
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em ...	"Second Husband": sk..	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Pat Friday, songs.....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist .....
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Against the Storm":	"Yankee House Party"	July 4 Celebration ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	"Dust Pain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	"Yankee House Party"	News report .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...

Time for Interplay of All Nations Has Come, New England Institute Is Told

Dr. Hambro Speaks Again At Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—The days have gone by when the world can be led by great nations, and the time for interplay of all nations has come, Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament and of the Assembly of the League of Nations, told the New England Institute of International Relations, in lectures last night and this morning at Wellesley College.

The much criticized provision for unanimity in all League of Nations action, actually proved, he said, that the great nations were "experiencing a delayed development of conscience." For they insisted on this unanimity because they feared that the small nations might "gang up" on them and force them to correct some of the unfortunate consequences of imperialistic policies—if the ordinary democratic procedure of majority rule had been decided upon.

Disastrous Drag

But this unanimity requirement proved a disastrous drag on the functioning of the League, Dr. Hambro admitted. For it proved impossible to get unanimous decisions to act, in such cases as the Japanese descent upon Manchuria and the Italian invasion of Ethiopia—events which started the ball of aggression rolling and growing.

Apart from the political field, he pointed out, the League of Nations has actually been a conspicuous success in solving numerous problems of co-operation between the nations in labor, research, and many other fields. For the first time in history it united most of the nations of the world in a common effort to improve the conditions of all peoples.

One thing that experience with the League has taught the world, Dr. Hambro declared, is that the difficulty of preventing hoarding of sugar or gasoline is nothing compared to the problem of ending the hoarding of prejudices.

"No One Has Right"

It is bad enough, he said, for a thinking person today to say, "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me." But it is considerably worse to declare, "What's good enough for me is good enough for my son." No one, Dr. Hambro insisted, has a right to say that about efforts directed toward secure world government, or about anything else.

In past years and past centuries, he continued, countless forms of federation, association and unification by conquest have been tried by the nations of the world. But, he said, the one form of government that has not been tried, is government by intelligence—and a new opportunity to try it is coming now.

Dr. Hambro stressed the importance of the part being played in the United Nations' war effort by the various governments-in-exile, including his own. These governments are not poor little refugee groups sheltering under the skirts of the big nations, he declared. Instead, they not only are making large and important contributions in money, ships and men to the Allied cause, but they are still the unquestioned leaders of internal opposition to Nazi control in their homelands.

Might Have Lost

There is very good reason to believe, Dr. Hambro asserted, that without the assistance of the Norwegian and Dutch navies and merchant marines, Britain might have lost the war in one of the earlier crises.

That the peace which follows this war ought to be built on firmer foundations than the original League is obvious to everybody, he said. And this time, leaders and the average man and woman alike, are looking ahead—while after the World War, Woodrow Wilson, as a student of history, was looking backward for a model.

The Wilson proposals for the League of Nations reflected the ideas embodied in the Articles of Confederation—which proved unworkable in the early days of the United States. But he saw in that form of organization the only one available to nations that insisted on maintaining complete sovereignty.

But, as is often said, "You can't cross a ditch in two jumps," and to found a real international order it is essential to jump clear to the objective—which includes willingness to surrender some phases of sovereignty in exchange for security and prosperity.

"In individual life," Dr. Hambro pointed out, "we have left absolute sovereignty far behind. Why not in international relations, too?"

Similar Approach

In the case of the American colonies, the Articles of Confederation—with their retention of sovereignty and their consequent ineffectiveness—were soon superseded by the Federal Constitution, in which a few phases of sovereignty, which affected common rights of all American citizens, were handed over to the Federal Government. And—said Dr. Hambro—there is every reason to hope that a similar approach to problems of world government would be successful, too.

Tonight, at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall, Dr. Hambro will join Devere Allen, editor of Worldover Press, and Bertram Pickard, English educator who spent a number of years in Geneva as Secretary of the Friends International Center there, in a symposium on "What Kind of World Organization in the Postwar Era." The meeting is open to the public.

By a Staff Photographer

New Radio School's Rooms

The Women's Republican Club, as another step in its co-operation with the war effort, announces the opening of rooms in its headquarters at 46 Beacon Street for the establishment of a school for radio operators. Miss Helen M. Wright, State Supervisor of Radio Schools for the radio department of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and an active member of the club, is shown here with John A. Doremus (left), Director of Radio Communications, and Norman H. Larrabee, Deputy Director, who will be associated with her in general direction of the school. Beginning July 7 at 7:30 o'clock, it will continue two nights a week—Tuesdays and Thursdays—from 7:30 to 9:30, for 16 weeks. Any citizen, man or woman, may enroll in the course, which is designed to fit the student to pass an amateur radio operator's license examination.

China Students' Club Issues 'Two Years of Ceramic Study'

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those interested in china (and it has nothing to do with the war this time) will find the latest booklet of the China Students' Club well worth reading. It is entitled "Two Years of Ceramic Study," and traces the club's pursuit of information on ceramics over that period.

A committee, headed by Miss Catherine M. Holmes, has prepared the booklet from notes furnished by speakers and reports of the publicity chairman. Equally as interesting as the reports of meetings and accounts of the "finds" of members are the illustrations of some of the old and valuable pieces they have collected or viewed in connection with their programs.

On the first page is shown a salt glaze scratched blue teapot belonging to Mrs. Eugene C. Hultman, President of the club. The design, it is explained, is scratched into paste and cobalt blue dusted into the incisions. The next illustration is of a tankard of polished red stoneware, "probably Meissen" bearing the date 1736 and owned by Mrs. Bertram K. Little, one of the directors of the club.

The opening article in the brochure gives an idea of the activities not only of the club itself but of the individual members in their quest for rare pieces and information about them. It is an account of their first meeting in October, 1940, the program for which was devoted to "China Finds of the Summer" with Miss Fanny Coe as leader.

"Gathered around a large table on which their treasures were displayed" it says, "the members of the club discussed their summer finds under the able leadership of Miss Coe, who led them in a round-table discussion of the pottery and porcelain before them. Questions were raised and answered; amusing incidents were related in regard to the acquiring of certain treasures."

Then it lists a few of the "outstanding finds": the tankard, a small Jackfield teapot; a Whieldon cup in clouded tortoise shell; a wig stand banded with silver luster, marked Bailey and Batkins, a small figurine marked Capo do Monte, a creamware puzzle jug, a peacock spatterware cup and saucer, and so forth.

Throughout the booklet there is information which would awaken even the uninitiated to curiosity regarding the history of the ceramics they happen to run across.

Finding antiques of this type and learning about them is a major interest with the club members. Other officers of the organizatioon now serving with Mrs. Hultman (from whom, by the way, the little booklets may be bought) are: Mrs. Grace Lyman Stammers, Vice-President; Miss Holmes, Recording Secretary; Miss Emma D. King, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Franz Stenzel, Treasurer; Mrs. Ernest L. Rueter, Auditor; Miss Lillian A. Smith, Custodian and Miss Eleanor Fayerweather.

U. S. History in Spanish

From the Washington headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs comes the announcement that the Federation, implementing its avowed policy of furthering the war effort through western-hemisphere solidarity, has compiled and printed in both English and Spanish, especially for the young people of Latin America, a brief yet concise history of the United States with illustrations especially selected to catch the eye and interest of the youth of today. Although just off the press this little volume is already in demand.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the Federation, in her foreword in the booket says: "While visiting Mexico in December, 1941, I was advised that many young people waited to know more about the United States, but did not have source material written in their language and at their level of interest. Upon returning to Washington, I directed our Research Office to compile a pamphlet containing facts about the United States which would be of interest to the youth of our neighboring country.

"The General Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization of over 2,000,000 women, is most interested in developing better relations with the people to the south of us and are emphasizing in programs at this time, war service and hemispheric solidarity; therefore we hope that a pamphlet such as this will convey to our young Mexican friends something about our country and create a good impression of the United States and our people."

Bastille Day

Bastille Day will be celebrated by the Boston Chapter of France Forever, July 14, at the New England Mutual Hall, with Mrs. John F. Spalding of Oak Hill Village, Newton Highlands, chairman of the ticket committee.

As New England headquarters of the Free French movement in America, France Forever has just moved from the Hotel Vendome to more spacious quarters at 126 Newbury Street, where the committee is busy preparing for the celebration. Dorothy Thompson will be the speaker.

'Victory' Gardening Families In Vermont May Reach 25,000

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 30—Victory garden families enrolled in Vermont total 17,300, according to a survey made by the Agricultural Extension Service, with the final enrollment expected to be nearly 25,000.

About half of the Victory gardeners, according to Miss Helen Le Baron, of Burlington, Victory garden co-chairman, are working for the certificate of recognition which Gov. William H. Wills will award to all families that can or store two-thirds of all fruits and vegetables needed for the family's winter supply.

A check sheet for those who are competing for the certificate is being prepared and will be sent to those enrolling. Meetings on food preservation, including demonstrations of canning methods, are being held this summer in nearly every town for the benefit of the Victory gardeners, under the direction of Home Demonstration agents.

Rutland County, with 1,950 families enrolled for Victory gardening, leads the list of Vermont counties; Caledonia County with 1,850 families, is second, and Addison with 1,748, is third.

Wood Fuel Popular

With prediction of wartime fuel shortages being heard, a survey of Vermont homes shows that two-fifths of the State's occupied dwelling units had central heating equipment, with coal or coke being the most common fuel used. In two fifths of the homes having central heating units wood was the fuel used.

In the rural farm areas wood was shown to be the principal cooking fuel in 91.3 per cent of the occupied dwellings. Kerosene or gasoline is used in 4.7 per cent of the homes, coal or coke in 1.8 per cent, and electricity in 1.5 per cent. Wood was also the principal cooking fuel in 56.9 per cent of the rural non-farm homes.

Rule by Girls

Green Mountain Girls' State, the mythical "State Government" set up under the auspices of the Vermont department, American Legion Auxiliary, closed its second annual week's session held at Vermont Junior College here, Sunday.

More than 140 high school junior girls and counselors from all parts of the State, were in attendance and during the week not only set up and operated their practice government, but were instructed in the duties of government by a corps of State officials headed by Gov. William H. Wills. During the week also, speakers included Mrs. Mark Murrill, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court Sherman R. Moulton and Homer Chaillaux, National Chairman of the American Legion Committee on Americanism.

Mary Ann Daley, of Hartford, was elected Governor of the second annual Girls' State.

Other Girls' State Officers elected were: Lieutenant Governor, Anita Ross, Burlington; Secretary of State, Jane McCormick, St. Albans; treasurer, Patricia Fuller, Derby; Auditor of Accounts, Rita Callipeau, Troy; Attorney-General, Margaret Rooney, Springfield.

While the second annual Girls' State was meeting in Montpelier, 10 miles away, at Norwich University, the fifth annual Boys' State was being conducted under the sponsorship of the American Legion. Nearly 250 boys and counselors were in attendance.

Paul Prior of St. Albans was elected President of Boys' State, with Allen, Merritt, Rutland, Lieutenant Governor; David B. Killary, Treasurer; William Jones, Montpelier, Secretary of State; David Logan of Hartford, Auditor of Accounts; Stanley Burns, Rutland, Attorney General.

More Rationers

Local price and rationing boards in Vermont have been nearly doubled in numbers so as to afford better service to the people of Vermont, according to an announcement by State Director Fred S. Brynn, of Montpelier.

There are now 35 boards instead of a previous 20, Mr. Brynn disclosed, with each board consisting of six members instead of three. The enlarged boards are operated under the panel system whereby a board is divided into panels of three members each, with each panel specializing in one phase of board activity. Each panel has authoriity to act for the whole board on those questions which properly fall within its jurisdiction.

In a public statement Chairman Brynn said, "The members of the boards are all giving their time and services without pay in order to further the war effort. The success of the entire program to stabilize prices and prevent inflation, to conserve essential war materials, and distribute scarce commodities fairly to the public, depends in large part on the work done by them. They deserve the wholehearted support and co-operation of the citizens of their communities.

Big Milk Shipments

Two western Vermont counties, Chittenden and Franklin, shipped more than 5,000,000 pounds of milk, worth $120,000 into the New York market which they help to supply, during May. This was a rise of 16.2 per cent in value as compared with the deliveries made in the corresponding month a year ago.

New Coast Guard Branch Berths

Establishment of a new branch of the United States Coast Guard to admit men qualified to handle small boats but otherwise barred from other branches of service was announced today at District Coast Guard Headquarters in Boston as part of the comprehensive new plan to expand and maintain floating lookout posts for observation and rescue work all along the New England coast.

Men and small seaworthy boats are needed, particularly men with ability aboard such craft, and the establishment of a Temporary Coast Guard Reserve opens the way for many men to come into service who had been refused the opportunity before because of age, physical condition or the fact that they could only give intermittent duty.

Enrollment in the Temporary Reserve may be made for vacation periods, for instance, and a yachtsman might thus don the official uniform of the Coast Guard, be provided with subsistence, and draw pay on a basis equal to the corresponding rank in the regular service. But this applies only to those who serve on the off-shore patrol.

No pay is provided for those who serve part time on harbor patrol or similar work, though they are provided a uniform and subsistence it was explained today following the receipt of official orders from Washington, disclosing the extent to which former restrictions were modified. But all who enroll full time for the duration of the war will be put on the pay roll regardless of the nature of their service.

Temporary Reserve Elastic

Under the instructions just received, the Coast Guard can enroll qualified men in the Temporary Reserve for almost any line of duty for either full time, part time or intermittent, repeated duty periods.

The regular Coast Guard Reserve itself dates back only to 1941, when the Auxiliary was also organized, for the purpose of listing and enrolling small boats and their owners or skippers, and crews. These workers are volunteer members, and 27 "flotillas" or groups organized along the New England coast, are now functioning on active harbor patrol duty.

The men serve one night a week or part of one day a week. They wear the uniform, commanding the vessels without immediate supervision as was formerly the case when a Coast Guard officer was sent along with each boat, and thus relieve the pressure on the regular Coast Guard.

Pigeons a New Sideline

This auxiliary force consists of 2,000 men in this district, bonded together by their love of the sea and knowledge of boats and seamanship, it was explained today. There are professional men, chemists, radio technicians, artists, boilermakers, and men from all walks of life in this Auxiliary. All are catalogued and listed by their hobbies as well as their seamanship abilities.

This side line reservoir of knowledge has already proved of inestimable value to the Government, in that such men have aided in solving many problems that interfered with the war effort. Some of them have selected the proper textile fabrics for specific requirements. Others have drawn posters for recruiting, aided in fingerprinting and photographing.

First Under New Agreement

By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Canadian in Homeland Army

George C. Kellett (right) of Salisbury, Mass., became the first Canadian resident of New England to be inducted into the Canadian armed forces under a recent United States-Dominion agreement. Giving the oath is Maj. H. S. Bogert of the staff of Canadian Army Enlistment Center, 124 Beacon Street. The pact recently signed by the two governments provides that Canadians living in the United States who have not taken out first papers may elect to serve with the Dominion's armed forces when called by the United States Selective Service.

800 to Attend Navy School at Harvard

About 800 Navy men will arrive at Harvard University tomorrow to enroll for an intensive 60-day indoctrination course before going to posts of duty. They will include commissioned officers of all ranks from ensign to lieutenant commander, but during their stay here—a period of probation, in fact—they will all have equal status, and while in quarters will wear no insignia of rank upon their uniforms.

This marks the beginning of such courses at Harvard, and the plan will continue for the duration. The student officers will be quartered in nine of the dormitories in Harvard Yard which until now have never been occupied by any but college freshmen. They will receive instruction in the organization, customs, and traditions of the Navy, the significance of the uniform, how to take and give orders, and how to handle themselves as enlisted men, according to a statement made today by Lieut. E. W. Sweetland, U. S. N. R., who is chief personnel officer at the school.

Forty commissioned officers form the teaching staff, and they include 12 men graduated in this year's class at Annapolis.

The student officers are men who hold degrees from accredited universities, and who have passed the rigid physical examination of the Navy. Many also have come from distinguished professional careers. In this first class is Lieut. Edwin (Eddie) Duchin, former well-known orchestra leader.

Classes start Monday. Daily drills will be held on Soldier's Field, and there will be a color ceremony each morning at 8 o'clock in the Harvard Yard. The men will dine at the Harvard Union.

Commander C. A. Macgowan, U. S. N., Annapolis '14, is in command of the unit, and Lieut. Commander Edward Hannah, U. S. N. R., is senior communications officer.

Fall River Pay Roll

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 30 (AP)—For the first time in the 20 years that banks have been keeping records of payroll figures for the entire city, the payrolls reached more than $1,000,000 last week. The exact figure, the banks reported, was $1,002,827.

RICHMAN BROTHERS

Values More Outstanding Than Ever

The only way to judge a thing is by comparison. So, before you buy new clothes, look around and check Richman Brothers values with any in town.

We've done it ourselves, and can assure you that dollar for dollar, our values are more outstanding now than at any time in the 63 years we've been making clothes.

Our selections are complete. Our materials are all wool. And the famous Richman Family of stock-owning tailors is still doing its well known careful, expert job.

In these unsettled times, it's more important than ever to buy your clothes from dependable people.

STANDARD QUALITY . $24.50
SUPER QUALITY . . . $29.50

For Cool Business Dress
TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS ——— $18.95
OTHERS AT $24.50

There are more than three long months of hot, muggy weather ahead. To keep cool, comfortable and well dressed, get one or two Richman Tropical Worsted Suits. They are feather light, porous, smart looking, made of 100 per cent pure new wool . . . and hold their shape as well as heavy clothes.

For Cool Lounge Dress
SPORT SHIRTS $1.55
OTHERS TO $3.45

Comfortable SLACKS
$4.95
OTHERS AT $2.95 & $6.95

For a Lift in Spirit Get one of our
CHEERY SPORT JACKETS
$15

They are gay, colorful, easy on your shoulders, a treat for sore eyes . . . fabrics and styles of the type usually sold at much higher prices. A large selection to choose from. Guaranteed fit.

RICHMAN BROTHERS

STORES IN ATLANTIC SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Plea of Desert Army: Give Us Weapons Now

Continued from Page 1

a few field pieces and rifles and bayonets and held them at a standstill for four hours.

They destroyed several tanks and truckloads of motorized infantry and sustained casualties themselves but this four hour delay saved other units and valuable stores from capture in the campaign where the enemy's constant objective is to cut off and surround each group of defenders.

The New Zealanders, too, managed to get out bringing their wounded with them. That night another New Zealand group made a flank attack on a German motorized infantry regiment which was completely surprised. They got their guns squarely trained on a car park, destroying most of the vehicles and inflicting heavy casualties and then made a safe getaway.

Round Up Prisoners

Soon afterwards I met a group of them fresh from the battle. They were eight members of a mine-laying unit and they had 15 German prisoners and they were looking for somewhere to deliver them so they could get on with their job, which was to sow mines in the path of the advancing invader.

"If only we had had tanks and guns with us, he would not be advancing," they told me.

Sunday night the New Zealanders were rounding up all their available mechanics and putting them to assisting regular tank repair units in their work so they would have more tank support in the next engagement. None of these had had any previous tank experience, but in the heat of battle men learn quickly.

Twice during Sunday night we had to roll up our bedding rolls and break camp and dash off by car as the news came in that the Germans were coming down the road, and by way of emphasis and proof that this was no empty warning we could hear the booming of guns and the sporadic bursts of shellfire moving closer.

Danger of Encirclement

The most unpleasant feature of being out in front during a mobile war is this encirclement business. Beside the enemy column coming down toward us along the coast road, on whom we could keep easy tabs, there were two additional columns, one advancing along the railway line and another farther south along a desert track. The approximate depth of the zone of operations being 20 miles. Each time one column encountered resistance that delayed it, the adjacent column would attempt an enveloping movement.

Driving by car between campsites was not too pleasant, either. There was still a lot of traffic in the wake of the 200-mile retreat and the moonlight, which lent a misty magic whiteness to the surrounding desert and converted the length of tarred road ahead into a glossy black ribbon, did not reveal the shapes of the marauding Axis planes that indulged in a little bombing and ground strafing uncomfortably close at times. But there were other targets besides us to choose from.

The third and last time we camped well off the road on the seashore. I dragged my bedding out on the smooth white sand of the beach where there was something remarkably friendly and companionable and reassuring about the changeless surge and clamor of the surf that muffled the drone of the aircraft engines overhead and the explosions of bombs and shell fire and that somehow renewed one's faith and confidence.

BUY WAR STAMPS TODAY

By itself, a label weighs very little.

A good name is what gives it weight.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

A wide variety of men's suits, including Tropicals, at $45, $50 and $55.

Suits of English flannels featured at $65.

Suits of finest British fabrics featured at $75 and $85.

Gabardine coat and trousers, $50.

Sports Jackets, from $25.

Flannel Slacks, from $12.

Coat and trousers of fine Irish Linen, $27.50.

Palm Beach Suits, $19.50.

Palm Beach Formals, $21.50.

Palm Beach Slacks, $5.95.

Wash Slacks, from $3.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
13th Street at Broadway
Warren Street at Broadway
Liberty Street at Broadway
And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

Destroyer Named For Civil War Hero

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 30 (AP)—A famous name was restored to the Navy's warships yesterday as the destroyer U. S. S. Mackenzie was launched by the Bethlehem Steel Co. The ship was named for Lieut. Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, a veteran of the Civil War, who was killed in Formosa leading a party against savages who had killed the crew of the American bark Rover.

A World War vessel bore his name, but was traded to Great Britain in 1940 and its name changed.

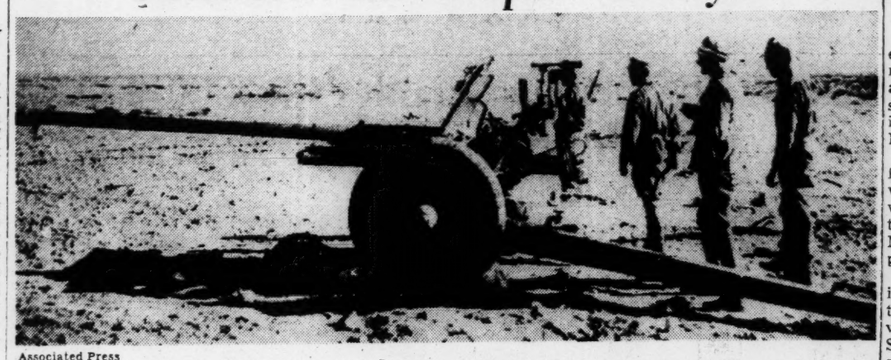
PORTLAND, Ore., June 30 (AP)—Christened by Mrs. Walter E. Harris, wife of a Negro janitor, the liberty freighter Jason Lee was launched yesterday by the Oregon shipbuilding corporation.

Selection of Mrs. Harris came in a drawing conducted by shipyard workers.

CHESTER, Pa., June 30 (AP)—The $3,000,000 tanker, "New Orleans," was launched yesterday at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey vessel was sponsored by Mrs. R. V. LeSueur, wife of the Vice President of the Imperial Oil Company of Toronto, Can.

The "New Orleans," whose keel was laid January 22, 1942, is the second ship to be launched at Sun shipyards in four days.

Powerful Nazi Weapon in Libya



Associated Press

Guns Like This Proved Too Formidable for British

This is one of the German antitank guns ready for work in Libya. Germans unleashed an 88-mm. antitank gun that drove Empire forces back. In the drive that brought Tobruk's fall General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was credited with using an exceptionally powerful antitank cannon. Picture came from Portugal.

Rommel Success Laid to 88-MM. Rocket Gun

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 30—A rocket cannon appears to be the reason for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's victories in Libya and Egypt.

This gun is the 88-millimeter weapon, firing shells which are bigger and which outrange any tank projectiles possessed by the British.

Many reasons point to this explanation. Edward Kennedy of the Associated Press, in a dispatch from Cairo on June 23, wrote: "Shells from this gun are of a semi-rocket type, said to gain greater range by gases produced after being fired.

"The 88 was thus able to destroy many of the best tanks on this side, such as the United States General Grants, which have 75-millimeter guns, before the tanks could get within range of the German artillery."

Success in the rocket principle, applied to bombs, was reported from London five days before Mr. Kennedy's dispatch, in an account of the sea fight in the Mediterranean. The same dispatches pointed out that the Russian Stormvik planes used rocket bombs with great effect.

Picture Told Story

Another confirmation comes from the Associated Press photo June 25 of the 88-millimeter gun, a picture which came from Portugal showing a remarkable looking weapon—a light gun, with an exaggerated long barrel, appearing almost too slender to hold a shell of 88 millimeters, about 3½ inches.

Photos in previous wars have revealed important enemy secrets, and Edward F. Chandler, New York engineer and member of the American Rocket Society, said this picture virtually fixes the semi-rocket character of the new German terror.

The slenderness of the barrel and the light weight is the tip that the gun is partly merely a projector. It is not heavy enough to fire an 88-millimeter shell full range, unless made of some secret new alloy, an interpretation precluded by the Cairo dispatch.

The British soldiers could see the tails of fire from these shells.

The principles on which this gun necessarily operates are obvious. The shell is fired as in an ordinary gun, but only by a light charge of explosive propellant. The charge is sufficient to give the shell a fair muzzle velocity, and to fix its direction or trajectory, toward the target with accuracy.

As it leaves the muzzle, a rocket charge inside the shell ignites, to carry it farther than it otherwise would travel, and probably actually to cause it to pick up speed after it leaves the gun muzzle. In fact this type of shell could be traveling with its greatest velocity at the moment of impact, instead of when it leaves the cannon.

Chamber for Fuel

The requirement to make such a shell is merely a chamber filled with fuel, which will burn explosively, shooting out from the rear end of the shell in a continuous, rocket stream. It is not this stream of fire which propels the shell, but the inner explosion, pushing against the shell, shoving it in the direction already imparted by the cannon.

Several of these firing fuels are known to all nations, and have been in experimental use for years. In Germany the written records on these rocket firing fuels go back more than 10 years.

Rocket engineers make the guess that some ordinary explosive, like smokeless powder, is used, Such a fuel can be packed accurately, will remain stable, the same as the rest of the contents of artillery shell.

Furthermore this sort of explosive would furnish power long enough. It has to fizz, or explode continuously, only for a few seconds at most, to get the added push that outranges other guns.

The greater range is only one of the vital advantages. Light weight is almost as important. A rocket cannon is, by comparison with other artillery, always lighter, always can be moved faster from place to place and maneuvered or manipulated easier.

Putting the rocket jets on airplane bombs serves three purposes, all combining to make them more deadly than any other type of bomb. The London Daily Mail describes two of these in a report of the recent experience of the huge Mediterranean convoys to Malta and to Tobruk.

Advantage to Bombs

It says the bombs strike with greater accuracy and velocity. Before the rocket wings were added, all bombs were limited to a definite top speed, by the resistance of the air, a velocity far under that of an armor-piercing shell.

The rocket jets by speeding the bombs make it possible theoretically, and the Mail dispatch indicates actually, to hit more accurately because the bomb gets there quicker

The higher speed means greater penetration, probably enough for the rocket bomb to begin menacing even battleships the same as the big gun shells. Italian experiments on ordinary bomb dropping, just before this war began, showed that even a 2,000-pound bomb, built in the armor-piercing shape, would penetrate less than 4 inches of steel

That was not enough to penetrate the armor, even deck protection, of the newer battleships.

The third advantage of these rocket bombs is their ability to travel somewhat like a baseball thrown on a level parallel with the ground. Planes can pitch them ahead into large-size target areas without having to get above the antiaircraft guns.

Finally, the London June 18 dispatches describe such bombs on Axis planes fixed beneath the plane and aimed by pointing the plane's nose directly at the target.

Auchinleck: 'Trouble Shooter'

By the Associated Press

Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British commander in chief in the Middle East who has taken over command of the Eighth Army in Egypt, is known for his military experience throughout the Middle East and India, for his capture of Narvik in far northern Norway, and for the delight he takes in cutting through red tape.

He is "The Auk" to his staff.

A silent, canny Scotsman, General Auchinleck went from active service in Aden, Iraq and Egypt during World War I to become Britain's military "trouble shooter" and has been moving into hot spots for 10 years.

Believes in Co-operation

He was sent to India, where he had his first military service in 1904, to put down uprisings in 1933 and 1935. When France fell, he took over the beaches of southern England as his command and dug miles of trenches, put up barricades and obstacles and prepared to meet a German invasion which has not yet come.

A believer in co-operation with the Navy and RAF, he emphasized his orders at every exercise:

"Be ready to fight the Germans in the air, on the sea and on the land."

Before his home command, he was in command of the Allied Army in Norway. In May, 1940, he had hardly reached his base near Narvik when the order came to abandon his plan and return to defend Britain.

General Auchinleck told later that plans for the capture of Narvik already were completed and "we decided to put them into effect." Narvik was taken, only to be abandoned later.

A tall, broad-shouldered man with reddish-brown hair and moustache, General Auchinleck is described by military men as "reliable and steady." His attitude toward fighting is completely modern.

Whole System Changed

"The whole system of war as we knew it in 1914-1918 has been changed in this war," he once said. "We must recognize aircraft as the most vital weapon, we must reach tanks, artillery and infantry to cooperate with it, and above all we must not fall into the error of saying: 'Jerry didn't do that at Loos. He can't do it here.'"

He was scornful of "talk about bayonets" when "what we need is more antitank guns, more antiaircraft guns, more machine guns."

The son of a Scottish colonel of Royal Artillery, Auchinleck entered the Army from Wellington College. He joined the First Punjab Regiment in India in 1904 and gained his first fighting experience against the tribes on the Northwest Indian frontier.

He had won most of Britain's military medals before this war started.

U. S.-Born Officer Aide to McNaughton

OTTAWA, June 30 (AP)—A native of Englewood, N. J., was appointed to the General Staff of Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Army Commander, in an announcement made yesterday by the National Defense Department.

He is Brig. H. O. N. Brownfield, and becomes senior artillery officers for the Army. Brigadier Brownfield, who now makes his home in Brockville, Ont., already has served overseas as commander of an artillery formation, and has been a permanent force officer since graduation from Royal Military College at Kingston in 1914.

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U. S. Planes Attacking Rommel's Columns

Continued from Page 1

eral Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's men already had reached the area east of Fuka and the Italians said several thousand more British troops had been captured at Matruh.

British headquarters said large forces of Axis tanks and vehicles were met and forced back Sunday west of Fuka, but acknowledged that the enemy again advanced Monday, and that fighting was in progress in the same area.

Fresh New Zealand troops, fighting with bayonets at close quarters, bolstered the British defense, while the strengthened United States air power dropped bombs steadily on the Axis vehicles and bases. A United States military observer just back from the front said the situation was somewhat improved.

A Royal Air Force communiqué said that Monday night, as on the previous night, the Americans heavily raided Axis ground forces west of Matruh, setting numerous fires among armored vehicles, transports, and grounded planes; and that a raid on Tobruk set large fires and hit an Axis supply ship amidships.

Alexandria Raided Again by Germans

The Germans raided Alexandria Monday night for the second time in 24 hours, killing 12 persons and wounding 14. Raid alarms also sounded at Cairo and points in the Nile Delta.

Allied battle groups—swift, compact infantry units supported by antitank guns and other weapons—clashed with Axis tanks in the desert and a number of the enemy machines were knocked out.

Reports from the fighting lines give the impression that the basic British strategy at this point is to pound Axis supply lines steadily while carrying out a fighting withdrawal until their right flank is able to anchor itself firmly at El Daba and the left flank make contact with the Qattara Depression, 40 miles to the south.

Although the British withdrawal has been partly a case of making a virtue of necessity, it has nevertheless also been calculated to compel Marshal Rommel to lengthen his already strained lines of communication and at the same time permit the defenders to shorten their battle front and reorganize. The El Daba position is perhaps the most favorable of any along the coast, because the distance to the Qattara Depression narrows sharply here. Equally important, the escarpment of the depression in this region is especially precipitous and several hundred feet high, making a flanking movement difficult.

Rommel's Tank Army Still Holds Initiative

Among factors working against the British are these: their weary army is partly disorganized from its defeat and retreat and is having to reorganize in the face of Marshal Rommel's steady pressure. The enemy holds the initiative. Marshal Rommel is superior in tank power which means so much in desert fighting, the British having lost much of their armored equipment in the battle of June 6 ni Libya and in the ambush into which they were lured a week later.

If Alexandria's usefulness as a naval and air base has not already been largely nullified temporarily, there is danger that it will be because of the enemy's capture of airfields from which Axis bombers can reach this great port more easily. Moreover, Marshal Rommel is one of the greatest tacticians of the day.

Circumstances favorable to the British include the time gained by retreat. That has permitted the arival of fresh troops, among these the New Zealanders. Better yet, American air strength—both warplanes and men—is coming to the rescue. This means much because it appeared that the battle is likely to turn on air control Marshal Rommel likewise is receiving air aid.

An Associated Press reporter in the field with the Eighth Army declared in a delayed dispatch that New Zealand troops freshly arrived from Syria and Palestine with some tanks, had beaten off an assault by the Fifteenth German Armored Division around Fuka.

The reporter said the Germans fell back in the face of heavy artillery fire but that their forces generally still were moving eastward in strength toward the British main defenses.

A German swing far to the south was apparently not considered likely by British tacticians because of the distances involved in going around the Qattara Depression. The depression never has been tried by tanks but its soft sand and marshy land below sea level is considered extremely difficult, if not untenable.

There have been unconfirmed reports that American land troops had joined the British forces. A late Cairo dispatch said United States uniforms were appearing in greater numbers than ever in the Middle East, but they were worn mainly by service troops. The only American force in actual combat at the moment, according to Cairo, is the Army Air Corps detachment, flying Consolidated Liberator bombers in the desert conflict.

Churchill Says:

Auchinleck Leading British in Egypt

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck had taken command of the Eighth Army on June 25. Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie had commanded the desert army since last Dec. 11 when he took over from Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham.

Mr. Churchill, who spoke on his first appearance in the Commons after his return from the United States, was received tumultuously. The Prime Minister, who faces a challenge to his war leadership, gave the House no accounting of his conferences with President Roosevelt and only this brief statement of the shift in command of the Eighth Army:

"I do not propose to make any statement today about the momentous battle now being fought in Egypt but I feel the House would wish to know that on June 25 General Auchinleck decided to assume command of the Eighth Army personally in succession to General Ritchie.

"As soon as Auchinleck informed the Government of the decision he had taken, he was at once told that it had our approval."

Although that was his only formal statement, Mr. Churchill answered questions.

Declining to allow publication of the reports of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in India, on the losses of Malaya and Singapore, the Prime Minister said they "clearly would cause a great deal of ill-will throughout the British Empire."

Meanwhile in Cairo, Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha told the Egyptian Parliament that Great Britain not only has reiterated its determination to defend Egyptian territory "against any aggression" but has declared it "has the means and power to do so."

Premier Nahas Pasha said he had received the following message from British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden:

"The British Government not only are quite determined to defend Egyptian territory against any aggression but have the means and power to do so."

"I am confident," Premier Nahas Pasha added, "and believe conditions are satisfactory. All rumors of withdrawals from one place or another are without importance . . . Defenses are well prepared."

MacArthur Receives Congressional Medal

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 30

The Congressional Medal of Honor was presented to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a simple ceremony today for extreme valor and exceptional leadership in the Battle of the Philippines.

Attended only by his immediate staff, the United Nations commander in the Southwest Pacific received the decoration from United States Minister Nelson T. Johnson.

Congress voted General MacArthur the medal, the highest award of the nation, March 25.

Russia:

Sevastopol Gains Claimed by Germans

In their claims regarding successes at Sevastopol, the Germans said the city's inner defensive ring was penetrated to the east by forces which attacked from the north and crossed Sewernaja Bay.

Official Russian reports from the beleaguered Crimean naval base said the Germans had been beaten back in two days of attack on an unspecified part of the front and actually had lost ground.

The German claim was the second report of major progress against Sevastopol's defenses in two days, and Nazi military sources predicted that the fall of the Soviet fortress "will probably now be a matter of only a short time."

These sources said that Sapun Hill, described as the strongest natural obstacle in the whole Sevastopol fortification system, was now entirely in German hands.

In Moscow, the Russian Army publication Red Star said Soviet forces on the Kursk Front above Kharkov had cut off German infantry forces which pierced their lines in several sectors and more than 200 Nazi tanks had been smashed in two days.

The front-line account said that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's defenders closed in quickly behind the wedges driven by the Nazis before supporting tanks could be brought up.

With the tank losses inflicted upon the Germans, Red Star said much of the sting was drained from the German attack and the Russian defenders were able to hurl back subsequent German attacks.

In the two other active battle sectors, Russian dispatches said, Sevastopol's war-weary defenders rallied to beat back reinforced German shock troops to positions from which they launched a 48-hour assault and on the Kharkov Front heavy but indecisive fighting still raged.

Far East:

50,000 Japanese Mass in Formosa

A Chinese Army spokesman reported in Chungking that about 50,000 Japanese troops from the Philippines have been concentrated on Formosa for "readjustment and training." "Just where they will be sent remains to be seen," he said.

A wide gap still exists between the two Japanese columns on the Kiangsi Railway battlefronts in China, the spokesman said, with the Japanese still around Kweiki in the West and Shangjao in the East.

This leaves them about 50 miles apart. What they intend to do next is difficult to predict, the spokesman declared, but possibly they will try to invade coastal Fukien Province from adjoining Kiangsi and Chekiang Provinces in a further attempt to eliminate possible air bases from which Japan could be bombed.

According to a Domei dispatch broadcast from Tokyo, three Chungking Armies, the 26th, 49th, and 74th, are retreating southward from positions along the Chinese-held strip of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway under Japanese attacks executed in a torrential rainstorm.

The dispatch indicated the two Japanese columns along the railway were only about 30 miles apart.

Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian staff reported upon his arrival in Washington Monday that the Japanese had razed Cebu, second city of the Philippines, on May 22 in reprisal for continued guerrilla activity by Cebu civilians. Cebu had a population of about 100,000.

Royal Air Force:

British Planes Bomb Bremen Base Again

In describing the third attack in five nights on the German U-boat base of Bremen, the British Air Ministry announced that a "strong force" was employed. This was taktn to mean that some 300 planes probably were used in the raid, the 97th of the war on the port which still was smoking from the two previous raids.

Airfields in German-occupied territory also were attacked and fighters "on intruder patrol" attacked railway targets in France and shipping off the French coast.

The Air Ministry said nine bombers were missing from the night's operations.

At Sea:

Damaged Gneisenau Reported in Poland

British aerial photographs show that the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau, which slipped through the English Channel from Brest, France, Feb. 13 despite a heavy British aerial attack, is anchored in the Polish port of Gdynia with her three 11-inch gun turrets dismantled.

About 30 feet of the ship's forecastle deck also has been removed and the British expressed the belief she had suffered such serious damage she "may be out for the duration." The Air Ministry said it would be impossible to make the necessary large-scale repairs on the vessel at Gdynia.

The photographs, made in daylight, also showed the German depot ship Monte Olivia or a liner of the same class burned out and moored near the battleship.

Meanwhile, a special announcement from Hitler's headquarters said German submarines had sunk 14 merchant ships totaling 98,000 tons in two days in the Western Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Seven sinkings announced this week by the United States Navy put at 326 the total of United Nations and neutral vessels unofficially tabluated by the Associated Press as lost in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Wake Island:

U. S. Army Bombers Flew 4,000 Miles

The raid by United States Army bombers on Japanese-held Wake Island on Saturday night probably was the longest over-water bombing flight ever made. The planes flew from Hawaii.

According to an announcement made at the headquarters of the Hawaiian Air Force, the attacking planes, with the advantage of a full moon, hit all their targets, set the main building on the tiny atoll on fire, leveled everything on the surface and returned to their base without casualties and without the loss of a plane.

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

Invest In Victory—Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Future of Middle East Hinges on Egyptian War

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—The Battle of Egypt has become a battle for Suez. A crucial phase of the fight to defend, not merely Egypt and the Nile Valley, but Britain's whole position in the Middle East has been reached.

The announcement that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck has taken personal command of the British Eighth Army in succession to Lieut. Gen. Neil Ritchie underlines the magnitude of the crisis in Egypt. It emphasizes the fact that the whole strategic problem of defending the Middle East against Hitler's giant pincer movement aimed at the Suez Canal hinges to a large extent on the outcome of efforts to check General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's whirlwind drive toward Alexandria and Cairo.

In the almost complete absence of any detailed accounts of the conflict, the impression in London is that the Eighth Army, after withdrawal from Matruh is falling back to positions nearer the Nile while bringing up reinforcements in preparation for a final clash with Marshal Rommel's panzer divisions.

The gravity of the threat to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez itself has begun to be realized fully here. But at the same time, it is emphasized that the final issue still is undecided. There has been no major battle between British and Axis forces since the one fought in Libya, if interpretations placed here on meager reports from Cairo are correct. There has been fierce fighting right along, particularly in the wide sector south and east of Matruh. But the general belief is that this has been mainly between Marshal Rommel's advance forces and the British rear guard and mobile columns which have been attempting to harass and delay the enemy rather than meet him squarely.

Alexandria in Danger

In other words, the attitude here is that the situation is worse strategically and potentially than it is tactically and actually. Marshal Rommel's advance beyond Matruh brings Axis forces within dangerous striking distance of Alexandria. It also is believed that another Axis column has reached Siwa Oasis further south in the desert from which a second threat to Cairo may be developed. Taken in conjunction with the possibility of a heavy air-borne attack from Crete, and in view of the valuable airdromes lost to the British and now in the hands of the Axis, the strategic picture in the Middle East admittedly is dark.

Tactically, on the other hand, the position, although serious, is far from hopeless. The Eighth Army apparently is largely intact although it admittedly has lost much material. It is understood to have received reinforcements and latest reports speak of elements of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force now taking part in the battle. In other words, all evidence points to the possibility that General Auchinleck merely is practicing sound tactics of defense in depth, letting Marshal Rommel draw out his supply lines while maneuvering into the best position from which to attack.

The loss of Matruh is admitted to be a very serious one. But messages from Cairo claim that it was evacuated and imply that this was done deliberately as part of a preconceived plan. The Axis claim to have captured 60,000 prisoners there is believed to be exaggerated although it is admitted that part of the British rear guard may have been cut off during the withdrawal.

Supremacy in Air

News that more American planes and Air Force personnel which recently arrived in Egypt have been flung into the battle is welcomed here as a particularly encouraging factor. So long as the United Nations can keep air supremacy over the battlefield—it still is being stated here that Royal Air Force and American fliers have not lost their margin of superiority against the Luftwaffe—there is every reason to hope for a sudden successful stand against the Axis advance.

In the meantime, however, it is admitted in London that unless such a reversal is inflicted upon Marshal Rommel soon, the threat to Suez may force a revision of Allied strategy in the Middle East. The British press is discussing this prospect openly. The military correspondent of The Times of London, for example, says: "If the situation at Matruh is indeed as bad as it appears, we shall have to revise our strategic long-term views and designs. That Alexandria and the Suez Canal should stand in peril from a force of the strength commanded by Marshal Rommel may seem, in view of the vast number of men and quantities of material dispatched to Egypt, almost incredible; but it is now what we have to contemplate."

The general tone of comment here on the Egyptian situation, both in the press and in military circles, is that the issues still are in balance, that the Eighth Army is still in the field and capable of giving a good account of itself, that Marshal Rommel's supply problems and extended lines of communication expose him to effective flank and counterattacks, that General Auchinleck on the contrary now is back close to his main centers of supply, and that there is absolutely no reason for discouragement.

Changes Uniform—Keeps Same Enemy

Randolph Field

Art Reynolds **Bernard W. Whitney** **John E. Kealiher**

New salute, uniform, and climate are in store for Aviation Cadet Reynolds of Camas, Wash., at Randolph Field, Texas. Along with hundreds of others, Cadet Reynolds has returned to the United States from the Royal Canadian Air Force to complete his pilot training in the Army Air Forces. Soon to replace his heavy blue woolen uniform with khaki suitable for Texas, Cadet Reynolds (he was called an "L. A. C.," or leading aircraftman, in the RCAF) demonstrates the open-palm salute of British airmen. Aviation Cadet Whitney of Glendale, Calif., is saluting in the American manner as they report to Aviation Cadet Kealiher of Helena, Okla., cadet officer of the day at the "West Point of the Air."

Germans Order Deportation of 50

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 30 (AP)—German authorities in occupied France ordered today immediate deportation of 50 hostages following new anti-Nazi attacks and sabotage and threatened to send another 50 away if those responsible for a list of anti-Nazi activities were not caught by July 7.

Those deported were taken from among hostages in the Pas de Calais Department, where the Nazi announcement said, "During the past nights a considerable number of telegraph wires, railway signals installations and signposts were destroyed in numerous townships, besides a dynamite attack against a railroad line."

German military authorities announced the arrest of three men who, they said, bombed German headquarters at Tours last Jan. 12.

The three also were suspected of responsibility for the attempt to assassinate with a small bomb Marcel Déat, collaborationist leader of the pro-Nazi National Popular Party.

'Pretty Star'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 30 (AP)—The Rexist, pro-Nazi newspaper Le Pays Reel in Brussels, complains that Belgian primary school teachers are not doing their duty in telling young Jewish school children the real significance of the Star of David they are compelled to wear.

An issue of the paper received here says teachers are telling the children the star is a mark of distinction. It reported an instance in which a school mistress, taking her class out for an outing, was overheard telling a little girl:

"Nita, stand up straight. Show how proud you are to wear the pretty star."

Dutchmen Sentenced

MELBOURNE, June 30 (AP) — The Netherlands East Indies Information Service said today the Japanese Radio of Batavia had reported two Dutchmen of the conquered islands were sentenced to execution and four other persons were imprisoned for terms ranging from five months to five years on charges of listening to foreign radiocasting stations and spreading rumors.

No Appeal

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts. June 30 (AP) — German authorities in Czechoslovakia announced the formation of a "National Court" to try Czech politicians "who have acted as enemies of the Czech people," and there will be no appeal against the court's decisions.

Civilians Warned

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts. June 30 (AP)—The German Radio broadcast an official statement today in which punishment "according to the harsh rules of martial law" was threatened for any civilian in occupied territories who gave aid to Allied parachutists.

[German military commanders previously had given strict orders to civilians in Nazi-controlled countries to report the presence of parachutists to the nearest gendarmerie headquarters. Violators were warned that capital punishment would be imposed.]

Molotoff Disappoints Sato on Two Scores?

CHUNGKING, China, June 30 (AP)—Private advices reaching here today said that the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Naotake Sato, recently proposed a permanent Russo-Japanese neutrality pact when he called on Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, but that the offer was turned down.

These reports also said that Mr. Sato had attempted to glean some information from Mr. Molotoff on the results of the latter's trip to Washington, being especially eager to find out whether any arrangements had been made for United States bases in Siberia.

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Anglo-Soviet Arms Pact

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—Britain and Russia have signed an agreement whereby British military supplies will be delivered to the Soviet Union on a lease-lend basis, the Moscow Radio announced today.

The agreement was signed June 27 in Moscow by British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and A. I. Mikoyan, Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar.

The pact was made retroactive to June 22, 1941, the day the Germans invaded Russia.

The agreement does not concern the financing of British deliveries of raw materials and equipment of a general character which was covered in a previous understanding signed Aug. 16, 1941.

According to the terms of that agreement the British granted a credit of $40,000,000 to the Soviet Government. When that amount neared exhaustion recently the British granted an additional credit of $100,000,000.

Commenting on the signing of the various agreements, the radio said they formed a "wide financial basis for military and economic aid from Great Britain to the Soviet Union."

Nazi Officer in Treason Trial

DETROIT, June 30 (AP)—Nazi Air Force Lieut. Hans Peter Krug testified in Federal Court here today that he escaped from the Bowmanville, Ont., prison camp last April in order to "return to duty and to inform the German Government of conditions in the camp—of the shooting and murder of a comrade officer."

Krug was the first Government witness against Max Stephan, German-born Detroit restaurant proprietor, who is on trial charged with treason because of aid the Government charges he gave Krug when he arrived in Detroit after his escape.

The 21-year-old Nazi flier, captured after a fight over the English Channel, testified in English, holding a German-English dictionary in his hand.

After his testimony on the shooting of the officer, District Attorney John C. Lehr, who is prosecuting the case, declared there was absolutely no substantiation of his story.

In his testimony, Lieutenant Krug told of his escape April 16 from Bowmanville and of meeting Mr. Stephan on April 18, after paddling across the Detroit River from Ontario in a stolen rowboat with only a board for oar. The meeting place, he testified, was the apartment of Mrs. Margaretta Bertelmann, whose address he obtained from a package sent to the prison camp.

Received Funds

"I told Max my story," Lieutenant Krug testified. "As we were about to leave, Mrs. Bertelmann got money from a cupboard and gave it to me—$20."

After a snack in Mr. Stephen's restaurant, Lieutenant Krug continued, he went on a sight-seeing trip in downtown Detroit, alone and traveling by street-car. Upon his return, he testified, Mr. Stephen gave him a billfold and necktie as birthday presents and then took him on a "pleasure trip."

His clothes nearly pressed and his boots highly polished, Lieut. Krug, who was flanked by numerous G-men as he entered the courtroom, was called to the stand after District Attorney Lehr completed his opening statement. Mr. Lehr told the jury of six men and six women he would prove that Mr. Stephen "breached his duty of allegiance to the United States as a naturalized citizen."

Once on the courtroom, Lieutenant Krug removed his military cap with a flourish, clicked his heels and saluted an astonished bailiff.

Taken before Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, the former Luftwaffe flier, in thick German gutteral, said he could not take an oath. As the clerk began to read the oath, Lieut. Krug shook his head violently.

Judge Tuttle then explained to him that he did not have to be sworn, but could merely "affirm" that he would tell the truth. This was done.

At first, Lieut. Krug, who learned to speak English in the concentration camp, was visibly nervous, crossing and uncrossing his legs.

Asked by Assistant U. S. Attorney, John W. Babcock, how long he had been in the German air force, Lieut. Krug replied:

"I cannot tell you since that would be a military secret."

Lieut. Krug said that he was shot down over England in August, 1940, suffering injury, and was brought to Canada three months later.

After his escape from Bowmanville, Lieut. Krug said he made his way to Toronto and from there to Detroit.

Saw Officers

"While you were in Toronto, didn't you see some officers in the station?" asked Mr. Babcock.

"Yes, I met some military police in the railroad station," he answered.

Two letters were identified by Lieut. Krug as documents he showed to the military police who directed him to a Roman Catholic priest in Toronto.

One, from the French Line, certified that "Jean Etait," a resident of Strasbourg and a carpenter, had been an employee of the company on the S. S. Normandie. The other was a letter purporting to be from the postmaster at New oYrk, certifying that "Etait" had registered as an alien. The government contends the letters were forged.

Through the Toronto priest, Lieut Krug said he obtained a railroad ticket to Detroit and made his way to Windsor.

While in Detroit, Lieut. Krug testified, Mr. Stephan introduced him to Theodore Donay, German-born importer, who is held on a charge of suspicion of treason.

"Mr. Donay took some money out of his cash box," the witness continued. "I can't recall if he gave me the money directly or handed it to Stephan. I told Donay it was not necessary. He raised his hand in a generous manner and said, 'That is all right.'"

Lieutenant Krug said Mr. Stephan placed him aboard a Chicago-bound bus and paid his fare.

Maritime Union Asks U. S. Break With Vichy

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The National Maritime Union at its membership meeting June 27 adopted resolutions calling for a United States break with the Vichy French Government and a guarantee by the United Nations that victory will bring self-rule for all colonial peoples.

The resolution on United States-Vichy relations called for stoppage of all shipments to France, "which wind up in Hitler's hands to be used against our own and Allied troops."

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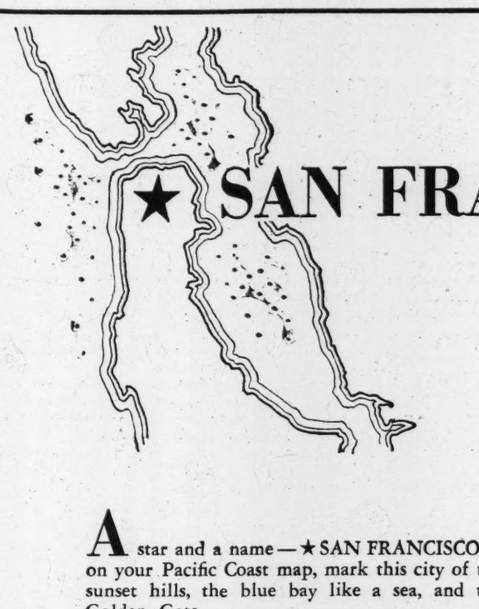


A star and a name—★SAN FRANCISCO—on your Pacific Coast map, mark this city of the sunset hills, the blue bay like a sea, and the Golden Gate . . .

To a great number of people the world around—travelers, seamen, readers—yourself possibly included, the name recalls a lovely city . . . and a lively port of adventure.

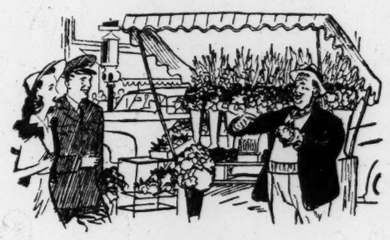
San Francisco, which has a setting that is magnificent, is the most cosmopolitan city in the United States. It is a city of tolerance and surprising contrasts . . . a gay, hospitable, and creative place.

Ever since men first came to it from every quarter of the globe, in the Gold Rush of 1849, San Francisco has been so much a part of the whole American tradition that it really belongs to the Nation . . . and to men and women of imagination everywhere.

This city entertained in each of recent years more than one million vacation-visitors from every State in the Union . . . and many from foreign lands.

But now our country is at war . . . and San Francisco stands at the edge of the Pacific. "How is it with San Francisco?" some people ask.

Well, if you come here now—in uniform, or to visit someone in the service, or on business (we're not inviting merely pleasure seekers because of the national dedication to the war)—you will find this city all that it has ever been, only more exciting . . . and inspiring.

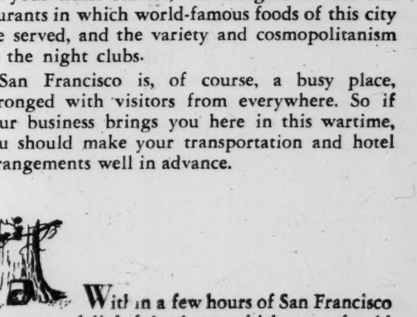


San Francisco is a story-book city of enduring fascination. There is, however, a new vigor in the people, a new forthrightness and adventure in the way they live. The quality of this, like the salt-laden breezes, will get into your blood, adding to your energy and keenness. You will enjoy with youthful zest the sparkling scenes that have made this city second home to travelers.

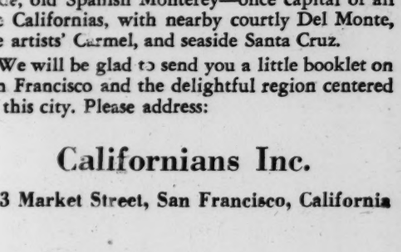
Somewhere you will realize that one looks *upward* here, up to the city hills and the blue blue sky . . . as if in salutation to some hidden source of the invigorating quality in the clean, cool air.

And then you will *see* the flags . . . like flaming flowers . . . folding and waving and standing straight out . . . in the breeze. You'll choke, with a prayer in your heart.

Yes, San Francisco is the same city that it always was, but different. There are swift planes occasionally roaring overhead, busy army trucks and jeeps in the streets, men and women in uniform everywhere, air-raid-shelter notices on the granite fronts of buildings.



There's a feeling of being on shipboard all the time, in San Francisco. It is small in area, as great cities go, and deep salt water almost surrounds it. You may stand on Telegraph Hill, perhaps, and see it all—the high-piled city in the sun, the bay with its ships which are now all grey . . . the world's two greatest bridges . . . the islands . . . the bay-encircling hills . . .



One thing that San Franciscans always remember is that the real business of life is to live. If you come here now, or at any time, you will find this reflected in many ways, including the quality of your hotel service, the delights of the restaurants in which world-famous foods of this city are served, and the variety and cosmopolitanism of the night clubs.

San Francisco is, of course, a busy place, thronged with visitors from everywhere. So if your business brings you here in this wartime, you should make your transportation and hotel arrangements well in advance.

Within a few hours of San Francisco are many delightful places which you should some time see: the charming cities and suburban areas around the bay, the famous grape country of little valleys and rolling hills, the forests of giant redwood trees, Yosemite National Park with its mile-high granite cliffs and silvery waterfalls, gem-like Lake Tahoe—Mark Twain's "Sea of the Sky," the nostalgic towns of '49 along the Mother Lode, old Spanish Monterey—once capital of all the Californias, with nearby courtly Del Monte, the artists' Carmel, and seaside Santa Cruz.

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The Home Forum

A Mystery Solved

IT WILL, PERHAPS, be recalled that in an earlier article I posed a mystery which at the time seemed difficult to resolve. As with so many problems that perplex our experience, however, the answer came most unexpectedly, but with perfect clarity. The mystery was this: What became of the female wood duck which disappeared in an old apple tree right before my eyes; and why did she and her gorgeously attired mate circle about our grounds daily, morning and evening, for a week without paying the slightest attention to the pool which could have afforded them considerable aquatic enjoyment? These questions were uppermost in my thought at the time of writing. Suddenly the answer came.

Soon after the mystery was posed, the attention of the gardener was attracted to a series of duck-like noises just beyond the golden willows that concealed the brook and pond from his vision. Immediately investigating, he was astounded to see madam wood duck shepherding a flock of twelve youngsters toward the brook and pond as rapidly as their uncertain legs would permit. Reaching the pond, she headed up the brook.

As the passage under the bridge seemed a bit low for her precious family, madam wood duck boldly led them across the roadway into the pool, above the bridge. Blocked by the wire net at the upper end of the pool, the flock was again taken to the shore and, with no further obstacle in the way, triumphantly proceeded to the seclusion of neighbor's woods where the brook has its rise in a series of copious springs. There was the proper seclusion and protection for her ducklings as they develop into full-fledged duckhood.

* * *

A few days later, the former gardener, calling upon us, told us that he had seen the female duck go in and out of a hollow limb in the old apple tree where she had found ample room for her nest. It would have been an interesting sight, indeed, to see her removing the little ducklings, one by one, from their nest some ten feet above the ground. Frank Chapman says the mother takes them in her bill, carefully depositing them on the ground or in the water, depending upon the location of her tree home. This duck, one of the most brilliantly dressed of all birds, invariably nests in a hole in a tree; hence its name "wood duck." Although we were deprived of the joy we should have derived from knowledge of her domestic affairs being carried on within fifty feet of our house, yet that she would come so fearlessly to our grounds for the rearing of her brood gave us no little satisfaction.

* * *

From year to year, our feathered visitors vary both in variety and numbers. This year is remarkable in the numerous varieties nesting about us, and in the numbers of certain species. Some twenty-five varieties have nested about the place, and I believe there are more than a dozen robins' nests and nearly as many of the chipping sparrows. At no time during the hours of daylight are the lawns free from the robins, diligently probing for delectable earthworms for their voracious broods.

A bevy of cherry-birds (waxwings) arrived after all the early denizens were well along in their domestic affairs. Soon after the robins had left the nest at the corner of the porch came the waxwings, generously helping themselves to the material of the nest for their own use. They have chosen the old apple tree, site of the ducks' nest, but far up on the top, as the proper place to build. Their repeated visits to the robins' nest have resulted in dismantling it, a situation which I am sure will not be at all to the liking of the owners when they return for the second brood.

* * *

This morning as I was making my early trip about the grounds, my attention was attracted by the startled cries of a crow evidently in distress, and well he might have been, for three kingbirds were darting at him as he turned and twisted in a hurried flight to escape his determined pursuers. I admit that I took a keen delight in the discomfiture of this black marauder, who comes for no good purpose.

How easily the wild folk adapt themselves to changed conditions, to the unfamiliar, in order to carry out their desires. A tiny rabbit stole out of neighbor's wood seeking refuge about our grounds. He seems very much at ease as he crops the white clover which abounds on the slopes of the lawn. Song sparrows have learned that the close-cropped lawns do not afford safe nesting sites. Consequently they have placed their nests in the thick-limbed conifers, several feet above the ground. For time immemorial these sparrows have nested on mother earth and are familiarly called "ground sparrows." Yet they seem as content and sing as sweetly as when pursuing their affairs in their traditional grass-hid nests.

* * *

John Burroughs once said to me, "There are many reporters of nature, but few interpreters." This is patent to anyone who has followed the observations of our best-known naturalists. It would seem that the poets above all others have felt most keenly and most deeply the moods of nature, and as poets they have been able to give graceful expression to their deepest feelings. While the outward and apparent charms the ear and pleases the eye, yet it is the spiritually inspired who see in the outward but a symbol of the reality which lies behind it all. With a symbol so beautiful, so altogether charming, how wonderful must be the reality which makes possible the material representation.

Of all the nature poets I have read, I turn most frequently to Wordsworth. The fact that many of his best lines were written a century ago detracts not at all from their beauty and their truth. He, as have few others, has peered behind the veil of the material into the vast universe of beauty and perfect harmony. The familiar lines of "Tintern Abbey" witness this:

> Therefore am I still
> A lover of the meadows and the woods,
> and mountains;
> . . . of all the mighty world
> Of eye, and ear,—both what they half
> create,
> and what perceive; . . .

The seeing eye beholds something quite beyond the material sense of sight. Likewise is the listening ear aware of a grand and ever-changing symphony beyond the reach of physical sense. These are the overtones with which the genuine lover of nature is constantly regaled. And the charm of it all lures one to the countryside, and holds him there.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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The Hayfield

I, pillioned in a dream on a white horse,
behind an unknown man who never spoke,
my trailing Spanish skirt flounced red and
gold,
rode through a country strange and yet not
strange.

And I exclaimed in ecstasy: "The hayfield!"
thinking I rode through such a field in childhood.
I wished for breeches, boots, and my own
horse,
wanting to touch the tall grass and the coarse
green rushes as I did when hayflies clung
fast to the high-bred horses' skins and stung
my bare brown legs.
No hayflies found my dream;
and I knew, when I saw a tropic tree
wave long green fronds above a clouded
stream,
I never rode a horse through such a field.

IRMA WASSALL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY PORTRAIT: *Drawn by François Clouet*

SOMETIMES François Clouet (1516-1572) was called Janet, or Jeannet, for his father, with whom he studied the art of painting. François received the title "Painter of the King" in 1540. He made many portraits of the royal families and the French gentry when he resided in the royal households under François I, Henry II, and François II.

There are only two portraits extant actually signed by François Clouet, all other attributions being conjectural. This portrait is believed to be that of Renée de Rieux, demoiselle de Châteauneuf. It is executed in the spare, elegant, meticulous manner that characterizes Clouet. It was important for an artist in the employ of the royal household to give proper emphasis to the exquisite details of fashion of both men and women. He worked with miniature delicacy, maintaining at the same time a monumental dignity befitting the sitters.

Le Bonheur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHACUN ne cherche-t-il pas le bonheur? Ce désir influe certainement sur les pensées de tous les hommes; mais combien d'entre eux savent-ils au juste ce qu'est le bonheur auquel ils aspirent? Nous avons maintes fois entendu la remarque: "Je serais bien heureux si..."—terminée par la mention d'une chose ou d'une condition matérielles jugées indispensables pour procurer le contentement. Toutefois, ces avantages apportent rarement le bonheur, car dès qu'ils perdent leur nouveauté, l'on désire d'autres possessions matérielles.

Ce sont là des constatations fort simples qui nous permettent d'arriver à cette conclusion logique: le bonheur durable ne se trouve pas dans la matérialité. Comprendre la nature véritable du bonheur suffirait à nous détourner de la matière, car le bonheur est un état spirituellement mental où l'on goûte le vrai bien-être, la paix, la joie. Est-il raisonnable d'avoir recours à la matière dans l'espoir d'obtenir les biens spirituels?

Aujourd'hui, dans toutes les parties du monde, maintes personnes rendent témoignage au fait qu'elles ont trouvé la paix et le réconfort — ces éléments du bonheur — grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne telle que l'expose Mary Baker Eddy dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*. Le mot bonheur se rencontre souvent dans cet ouvrage, car son auteur fait ressortir la vraie nature de ce que cherchent tous les hommes. A la page 304, elle écrit: "L'harmonie est produite par son Principe, est gouvernée par lui et demeure avec lui. Le Principe divin est la Vie de l'homme. Le bonheur de l'homme n'est donc pas à la merci du sens physique." Ainsi nous apprenons que pour trouver le bonheur, il nous faut trouver la seule Vie réelle, le divin Principe ou Dieu.

Beaucoup s'écrieront: "Mais comment trouverons-nous la Vie véritable?" Saint Paul répond à cette demande dans sa lettre aux Romains (12:2): "Ne vous conformez pas au présent siècle, mais soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit." Le secret de cette transformation qui nous conduit au royaume de Dieu, à la demeure de la paix et du contentement, c'est l'abandon des pensées matérielles en faveur du point de vue spirituel. Quand nous pensons spirituellement, nous prenons conscience de notre vrai moi — l'enfant spirituel et parfait de Dieu — qui par réflexion possède ici même et dès maintenant la plénitude du bien. C'est là le penser chrétiennement scientifique, qui produit ses effets dans l'existence humaine à mesure que nous reflétons le bien d'une manière active et constante.

A la page 232 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Les croyances que nous entretenons habituellement concernant le bonheur et la vie ne nous offrent aucune évidence intacte et permanente, ni de l'un ni de l'autre. Ce n'est que dans la Science divine que sont assurés les droits de l'être harmonieux et éternel." Ces paroles sont d'un grand réconfort pour les disciples aux prises avec la croyance que, par suite des bouleversements qu'entraîne la guerre, ils ont perdu leur foyer et leurs possessions. En Science divine, ils peuvent trouver le vrai bonheur, car cette étude les amène à comprendre que seules les richesses spirituelles procurent la véritable sécurité.

Pendant un certain temps, les circonstances obligèrent une Scientiste Chrétienne à se contenter d'un appartement qui au premier abord lui déplut beaucoup; mais ce fut pour elle une précieuse leçon. Le district étant surpeuplé, elle dut se loger dans un grand bâtiment où les seules chambres disponibles étaient sur le derrière et donnaient sur des cours. Elle commença par trouver ce coup d'œil très désagréable. Mais elle découvrit bientôt qu'au-dessus des toits elle pouvait voir des choses magnifiques — la crête des montagnes, les arbres, le ciel. Une de ses fenêtres lui permettait d'admirer en hiver les plus beaux couchers de soleil. Elle apprit par là qu'il faut regarder plus haut et plus loin que la laideur et le désordre des sens matériels pour contempler les choses de Dieu, exprimant la beauté et la joie éternelles. Où que soit située notre demeure, nous pouvons trouver dans le penser juste non seulement la sécurité, mais la beauté véritable.

Comme le prouve à coup sûr la carrière terrestre de notre Maître, du Christ Jésus, le bonheur marche de pair avec la spiritualité. Jésus n'avait ni demeure permanente, ni autres possessions matérielles. Nous savons néanmoins par la Bible qu'il eut souvent l'occasion de dire: "Ayez bon courage." Il savait que le vrai chez-soi de l'homme est spirituel, que c'est la demeure de l'Amour.

Dans notre recherche du vrai bonheur, ces paroles du Maître peuvent nous servir de clef (Matthieu 6:19, 33): "Ne vous amassez pas des trésors sur la terre, où les vers et la rouille gâtent tout, et où les larrons percent et dérobent... Mais cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données pardessus."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

With Chaucer Came Poetry to England

IF WE ASK OURSELVES wherein consists the immense superiority of Chaucer's poetry over the romance-poetry—why it is that in passing from this to Chaucer we suddenly feel ourselves to be in another world, we shall find that his superiority is both in the substance of his poetry and in the style of his poetry. His superiority in substance is given by his large, free, simple, clear yet kindly view of human life—so unlike the total want, in the romance-poets, of all intelligent command of it. Chaucer has not their helplessness; he has gained the power to survey the world from a central, a truly human point of view. . . .

Of his style and manner, if we think first of the romance-poetry and then of Chaucer's divine liquidness of diction, his divine fluidity of movement, it is difficult to speak temperately. They are irresistible, and justify all the rapture with which his successors speak of his "gold dew-drops speech." . . . A nation may have versifiers with smooth numbers and easy rhymes, and yet may have no real poetry at all. Chaucer is the father of our splendid English poetry; he is our "well of English undefiled," because by the lovely charm of his diction, the lovely charm of his movement, he makes an epoch and founds a tradition. In Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, we can follow the tradition of the liquid diction, the fluid movement, of Chaucer; at one time it is his liquid diction of which in these poets we feel the virtue, and at another time it is his fluid movement. And the virtue is irresistible.

The substance of Chaucer's poetry, his view of things and his criticism of life, has largeness, freedom, shrewdness, benignity; but it has not this high seriousness. Homer's criticism of life has it, Dante's has it, Shakespeare's has it. It is this chiefly which gives to our spirits what they can rest upon; and with the increasing demands of our modern age upon poetry, this virtue of giving us what we can rest upon will be more and more highly esteemed. . . .

Still, the main fact for us to bear in mind about Chaucer is his sterling value according to that real estimate which we firmly adopt for all poets. He has poetic truth of substance, though he has not high poetic seriousness, and corresponding to his truth of substance he has an exquisite value of style and manner. With him is born our real poetry.—From "Essays in Criticism," by MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS NOT EVERYONE seeking happiness? The desire for happiness undoubtedly influences the thoughts of all mankind, but how many know exactly what this happiness is that they are seeking? Oftentimes one hears the words, "I should be so happy if . . . ," and then follows mention of various material conditions on which the individual bases his or her own requirements for a happy state of mind. The acquisition of these things, however, seldom makes people happy, for as soon as the newness passes there comes a desire for more and different material possessions.

From this simple reasoning it is logical to deduce that permanent happiness is not to be found in materiality. The understanding of the true nature of happiness would itself turn us away from matter, for happiness is a spiritually mental state, the enjoyment of well-being, peace, and comfort. How inconsistent it is, then, to endeavor to find in matter that which is spiritual!

People the world over are today testifying that they have found peace and comfort—attributes of happiness—in the study of Christian Science, as expounded by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this book there is frequent mention of happiness, for the author shows the true nature of that which all are seeking. On page 304 she writes: "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense." Here we learn that to find happiness we must find the one true Life, divine Principle, or God.

Many will ask, "How do we find true Life?" St. Paul answers this question in his letter to the Romans (12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." The secret of this transformation, leading to the kingdom of God, the dwelling place of peace and contentment, is found by changing our thoughts from the material to the spiritual standpoint. When we think spiritual thoughts we are conscious of our real selfhood, the spiritual and perfect child of God, who possesses by reflection all good here and now. This is Christianly scientific thinking, and it is manifested in human experience as one reflects good in all his activities.

On page 232 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "The beliefs we commonly entertain about happiness and life afford no scatheless and permanent evidence of either. Security for the claims of harmonious and eternal being is found only in divine Science." These words bring comfort to those who are encompassed by the belief that they have lost their homes and possessions through the throes of war. In divine Science they can find true happiness because through its study they are brought into the realization that only spiritual wealth can give true security.

A Christian Scientist gained a valuable lesson while learning to find happiness in a temporary dwelling which at first seemed very unpleasant. This only available vacancy in a congested living area was situated in the rear of a building. At first the immediate view of backyards was very distasteful. She soon discovered, however, that above and beyond the immediate environment there was a most beautiful view of rolling hills, lovely trees, and the sky. One window commanded a view of gorgeous winter sunsets. This humble experience taught her that we must look above and beyond the ugliness and clutter of material sense to that which is expressive of the everlasting beauty and joy of God. Thus it is possible to find in right thinking not only security, but also loveliness, wherever one's material home may be.

In the earthly career of our Master, Christ Jesus, we find perfect proof that happiness is inherent in spirituality. Jesus never had a permanent material home, or other material possessions. Yet, according to Biblical records, the words, "Be of good cheer," were often spoken by Jesus. He knew that man's real home is spiritual, the dwelling place of Love.

In our search for true happiness let us use, as a key, the words of Jesus (Matthew 6:19, 33): "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal. . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Writing Home

WHEN MY BROTHER Geoffrey, at the age of nine, was spending a few weeks at a summer camp for boys, he wrote a letter to our mother which she has held up to us ever since as a model of correspondence for absent sons and daughters who are too busy to write long letters home. Geoffrey, in those days, was at the height of the caveman stage, and he felt that his parents would be relieved if in any way he rose above the average in things genteel. His letter ran:

Dear Mother,
It is a pleasant day. I am all rite. I hope you are all rite.
Tell papa I do not eat with my knife.
I would like you to send me some more cash, if you are not busted yourself.
With love, G.

Within this modest compass, our mother pointed out, three virtues of a filial letter are achieved. . . . If he could write the letter at all, he must be feeling pretty much "all rite." In the second place, it was gratifying to learn that in resisting complete collapse into the savage state he was making every effort to keep up the family pride. And in the third place, there was remarkable insight in that proviso which Geoffrey thoughtfully appended to his appeal for funds.

In the years that have passed since the arrival of that missive, our mother has often had occasion to assure us that we need not wait until we have time to write a long letter, or what we consider a "good" letter, before sending some message home. This business of putting off the act of writing until one has time to do the matter justice is the cause of prolonged lapses and temporary blockade. A good letter waiting to be written puts an effectual embargo on casual notes that might otherwise go forward without delay; and the longer the long letter waits, the more the material for it multiplies, until the human reason staggers in contemplation of the task. Over and over, our mother has explained to us that the veriest scrap torn from a memorandum pad arriving *on time* is worlds better than the painstaking work of art which arrives ten days late.—From "Surprising the Family," by Frances Lester Warner. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Bell in a Bird

I saw him lift his head to sing,
(And knew his song before he sang it!)
His beak flew open with a spring,
He tried one note—and then he rang it.

Liking his music very well,
He sent it forth in trills and tangles;
He shook and shook his little bell,
Then closed his beak upon the jangles!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Doors for the Weather

Doors to a house,
Doors to a mind
Not so unlike,
As a builder may find:
Two and no more,
Two to a side,
The best room nailed shut,
The kitchen, left wide.

Back country people,
Fearing the weather,
Ask for another
To hold two together:
One for the stove,
One for the storm,
One to keep cold,
One to keep warm.

Who is to know
In summer's clear flood
Warmth of the snow,
Chill of the blood?
Who is to say
On the hill's shelf
Get out-of-doors
To get out of yourself?

CHARLES MALAM

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Revolution Sweeping Europe ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

A cool and detached English observer has come to the conclusion that the United States will almost certainly emerge from the war as the strongest world power. He sees, with calm detachment, the United States effortlessly approaching the role of supremacy which Britain possessed in the 19th Century. The question he poses is not of America's capacity to lead the world but of her readiness to assume the obligation.

A revolution is sweeping Europe, according to this observer, Prof. Edward Hallett Carr, in his new book, "Conditions of Peace." It is shaking up old conceptions of democracy, and in Britain as elsewhere, and putting emphasis on economic equality of the individual rather than on mere equality of franchise. But North America, he concludes, has not yet felt the full blast of this revolution and is not yet alive to some of its implications. Furthermore, in world affairs, the United States has a curious tendency bred of tradition to hang back and expect Britain to take up the ball. Mr. Carr politely refrains from calling this an inferiority complex, but asks, when the armistice puts the ball finally into America's hands, will America carry it?

Mr. Carr calmly weighs the chances. It is interesting for an American observer, sitting in Washington, to hear him weigh the pros and cons. Great Britain had a three-century seafaring tradition, he points out, territories scattered over the globe, industries wildly expanding and demanding outlets, a low degree of self-sufficiency, a politically mature governing class, expanding population and a static and weak landed interest. All these factors pushed Britain into world leadership in the 19th Century.

But none of them are present in the United States today. There is a vast contiguous, continental and largely self-sufficient territory with a nearly stationary population, powerful farm interest, and industry already faced with distribution problems. Will this situation propel the United States into the assumption of that wise and guiding trade and financial role in the world to which America's mighty postwar powers obligate her, and without which, Mr. Carr believes, disaster can hardly be averted?

Mr. Carr writes as though he were looking at the problem from the safe security of another planet and with the calm balance that can avoid adjectival involvement. If Americans think they can avoid involvement and can go back to the isolated pattern of other days, says Mr. Carr, they little realize what lies ahead of them.

For example, here are two little matters in foreign affairs that will confront the United States right at the start and touch her self-interest intimately. Will tariff be lowered enough to permit the United States to assume the role of commercial and financial center of the world, which is otherwise automatically indicated? And will the United States take its part in policing the postwar world to prevent a new militaristic explosion, 20 years or so hence?

So much has been written on the second question that I will skip that part of Mr. Carr's discussion and stick to the matter of commerce and trade, in which America's own self-interest is so basically affected. The dilemma is plain enough. American exporters would like outside markets. But what goods from the rest of the world can they take in exchange? Whose interest will be stronger in the long run, the Americans to whom debts are owed from abroad and who want payment, or the American producers at home who want tariff protection against an influx of foreign goods? The calm eye of Mr. Carr surveys the chances. He makes thought-provoking observations, certain to rouse controversy, but well worth being discussed.

Four significant factors, Mr. Carr says, are as follows: The United States is the biggest exporter in the world but exporters exercise relatively small influence. American financial interests, especially those concerned with foreign investments, are "now under a cloud." The working of the constitution makes a positive economic policy extremely difficult, says Mr. Carr, "like every other kind of positive foreign policy." And finally, the American tradition while supporting a high tariff, regards laissez-faire in other respects "with superstitious veneration." (Although Mr. Carr rejects the high tariff, incidentally, he also vigorously criticizes the Hull most-favored-nation trade agreement procedure as a means of breaking it down.)

Mr. Carr weighs these "handicaps to positive economic action," as he sees them, and concludes that they may be overcome by strong and determined leadership in Washington. In the meantime, he feels, Britain almost inevitably must go ahead in the postwar world, fully cognizant that she cannot act effectively unless supported by the United States, but realizing also that "the tradition of waiting for a British lead is still firmly ingrained in American minds."

The Country Speaks: Georgia

Outstanding Salvage Job of the War ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

"Thirty Thousand Georgians Lost to Army by Illiteracy," shouts a headline. "President Roosevelt Deplores Huge Manpower Loss to Army Because of Illiteracy," says another.

What is being done about it? A pretty thorough survey by this writer reveals that in Georgia, at least, the WPA is taking virtually the only active part in doing something directly to correct this. When 46,000 Georgians signed their registration cards with an X (their mark), in the first (21-35) draft, approximately 25 per cent were young white men with no other disability than illiteracy. Emmet V. Whelchel, State WPA education supervisor, recognized in this deplorable loss of manpower through illiteracy a challenge.

Gaining the co-operation of local draft boards, and boards of education, Mr. Whelchel's division of WPA inaugurated a program of adult education for selectee registrants who were turned down by the Army because they could not read or write their names. Enrollment was voluntary, but in Gray County, for instance, the attendance of young men was greater than those who signed X to their draft cards. It was obvious that many who were not actually classified as illiterates could do little more than read or write their names. But they wanted to learn more.

Mr. Whelchel estimated that an illiterate with a normal mind can gain the equivalent of a fourth grade education by attending small classes three times a week for three months. One in five of the 300 WPA adult education teachers was assigned to instructing men classified by the Army as illiterates who, but for this, might have been enrolled in the armed forces. A like number is now assigned to Army camps, giving instruction to selectees with approximately fourth grade educations, who need help to become more efficient soldiers.

In 18 months the WPA, through this program, has given 10,000 of the 46,000 young men classified by the Army as illiterates the equivalent of a fourth grade education. At the present writing more than 6,000 of these men are enrolled in WPA classes, chiefly because they want to get in the fight, but are barred until they learn to read and write and do simple arithmetic.

Voluntary enrollment in adult education classes has enabled WPA during the last 10 years to reduce Georgia's illiteracy burden by more than 100,000 men and women. War production has greatly stimulated interest in these classes. Many workers who a short time ago were barred from semiskilled jobs because they could neither read nor write or do shop arithmetic have now qualified themselves for these jobs and found ready employment in war work, thanks to WPA.

To attack the problem at its roots, the State School Board recently requested the State Legislature to pass laws tightening compulsory school attendance. But the WPA remains the only agency that is doing something NOW about those already past school age, admits Dr. M. D. Collins, State School Superintendent, whose department certifies all WPA teachers.

Sixty classes are also being conducted by WPA for the State's 5,000 aliens, practically all of whom seem to be preparing themselves at once for naturalization.

The 1930 census showed 210,736 illiterates in Georgia, or 9.4 per cent, or 94 of every 1,000 population. Today, the Carnegie Library in Atlanta sets the illiteracy of the State at about 4 per cent, or 40 of every 1,000 Georgians, It is interesting to note that the reduction from 9.4 to 4 per cent just about equals the 108,000 persons taught by the WPA adult education staff during the last nine years.

This training and resultant employment by private industry is reflected in the reduction of WPA rolls in Georgia from 48,869 in July, 1939, to 18,336 in May, 1942, an all-time low.

WPA headquarters in Washington recognize Mr. Whelchel's fine achievement when they refer to his record as "one of the Nation's outstanding examples of what can be done in the field of adult education." Officials have only recently been sent here to study Mr. Whelchel's methods, with the idea of incorporating many of them in the WPA adult education program in other States. This will perhaps later be looked back on as the oustanding salvage job of the war—this salvaging of human beings for their country, despite the excellent records made by the Nation in salvaging rubber, paper, tin, etc.

To Change the Subject:

The Auctioneer Had No Hammer ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Auctions, it seems, introduce sometimes unexpected elements of controversy.

We went, the other day, as we were advertised to do, to Salem, in a torrent of humid rain. All the way, it was a thrill to think we were burning up so much gasoline and were completely justified in doing so. At last, we were not so certain on that point, however.

Arrived in Salem, there the tall white wooden fence that surrounded one certain mansion was just as it should ideally be; and likewise, at the end of the brick walk, a truly superb high, square stately house. We could imagine a succession of burly, blustery master mariners striding jubilantly up that walk, their arms laden with treasures from the Orient, from Europe, from the jewel-like islands of the South Seas. They would be welcomed, presumably, into the presence of ladies in hooped-skirts and little girls in ruffled pantalettes, assembled in one of the drawing-rooms, where all the knitted tidies were settled without a wrinkle upon the horse-hair backs of sofas and armchairs, where all the samplers were in neat rows along the elaborately-papered walls.

But we were not so received. For the auction was held in a large tent behind the house. Rain poured down on its taut canvas and dripped dismally from the tent edges; so that we tucked away our toes upon the rails of the folding-chairs in front. Then, all that morning, we listened to the droning business of selling glass and china which had once filled the pantry shelves of the vast white mansion. A few really good things, to be sure, a few which just might have been brought back in triumph by those masters of the slim ships in the harbor: an alluring Lowestoft tea set or a complete dinner service in the bluest of blue Canton. We hung on while they disposed of a little jewelry and went on down the printed catalogue pages to the silver. But the whole affair seemed to lack zest. Before they came to the furniture, we had vanished in the direction of lunch, saying to ourselves: "That auctioneer did not even have a hammer. We don't believe really important things can be sold without a hammer to bang down on the table at the conclusion of each sale. No hammer! There was the chief trouble with the morning."

Yes, we went back after lunch; but not to stay. They were still wading slowly down the list of silver and had not even begun on the furniture which, people told us, was not in the pink of repair. So we decided to visit some of Salem's delectable antique shops; only to find that, without exception, their proprietors had gone to the auction. Apparently no other business in antiques was to prosper in Salem that day.

On our way back to the car and its depleted store of gasoline, we passed once more the now empty Salem mansion into which we were not invited. Its garden was green and lovely because of a smooth lawn and really magnificent trees. Rain-polished ranks of windows looked out from solid brick walls into wide branches. Curtains hung still at some of the windows. A beautiful house. A house designed to express the triumph of its owners; a house to shelter a large and important family; a house of which Salem might be proud. What was to become of it, now that its final owner needed it no more?

Suddenly we knew we had fallen upon a momentous question: What would be the future of that house, with its succession of generous-sized rooms and its elaborate ornamentations? The house next door had, quite properly, become a museum; but not all houses can be museums. Salem would not need them all. A house like that cannot be cut up into two-room apartments. To pull down such a house would be desecration. We could not foresee Salem itself, which, to the casual observer, appeared to be looking backward too unthinkingly. How long can it continue to live upon its past horrors of witches, its past glories of literature, its shining romance of seamanship? Have you ever read Mr. Hergesheimer's novel called "Java Head"? If so, you will understand.

We climbed back into the car, reckless now about the gasoline; we had squandered so much that a little more would not matter. Actually we proceeded by the longest way 'round—Marblehead Neck, to be explicit. Talking of many things, past and present, we veered back now and then to that unanswered question: to what is it all leading? What will be done with that mansion? Where lies the future of the town? We knew, meanwhile, our own comfortable satisfaction in the old town itself: its streets, wide and leafy, its huge high houses which attract architects from all over the world, its delicious half-concealed back gardens crammed with roses and overrun with honeysuckle. Perhaps the auction need not disturb us greatly. We had had the vision that we really loved. We had walked the storied streets of one of New England's most distinguished towns.

Naval Cadets Writing Aviation History at Squantum

New England youths training for war service seek to emulate deeds of illustrious predecessors who flew from Boston Harbor base—Hard work replaces horseplay of a more leisurely era.

In building America's most powerful military force—an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000—the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the twentieth and last.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SQUANTUM, Mass. — Hundreds of New England youths who soon will be members of Uncle Sam's hard-hitting Naval Air Force, are receiving their preliminary training here at the Squantum Naval Air Station, where several dramatic chapters in the history of aviation have been written.

One of the epic fights of aviation was made from this peninsula extending from Quincy into Boston Harbor when Claude Grahame-White, English aviator, took off on his successful round-trip to Boston Light, for a $10,000 prize in 1910.

The future airmen, recruited from New England farms, factories, and offices, are following in the footsteps of illustrious fliers among them Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd who was first commander of the base when it was established by the Navy in 1923.

In the lesiurely days before the specter of total war cast its shadow across the United States, Naval Aviation cadets here were tossed into Dorchester Bay after completing their first solo.

They don't do that any more. And it is not because the present crop of cadets are less red-blooded.

No Time for Play

With Uncle Sam calling for 30,000 additional Naval fliers as a 1942 quota—3,000 of them to receive their preliminary and basic training at the rapidly expanding Squantum base—there's no time for horseplay.

What's more, a rigorous daily schedule of physical exercise, class work, and flight training, which begins at 5:15 a. m. and ends at 7 p. m. isn't conducive to high jinks on the part of physically weary cadets.

Every New England youth accepted for flight training by the Navy receives his preliminary training at Squantum. The determined boys behind the sticks of the bright yellow N3N3 training planes which drone endlessly above the field from dawn to dusk every good flying day represent the finest that Yankeeland has to offer.

Even the lowering of educational requirements to admit high school boys has not changed the caliber of the lads who aim, a year hence, to pilot fighter planes and bombers in the Navy Air Force, according to Lieut. Commander E. S. Brewer, senior member of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board.

If you were to go to Squantum to see the young men who, in a few short months, will be racing fighter planes off the decks of airplane carriers, dive bombing enemy warships, and piloting observation planes over submarine-infested waters, you wouldn't be disappointed.

They are a keen-eyed, alert group, intent on absorbing all the knowledge they can get in classrooms and impatiently waiting "on the line" for their turn to climb into a training plane.

Few of the boys who get as far as preliminary training ever quit flying, Lieut. Lewis R. Devoe, Chief of Cadet Flight Training at the air station, told this reporter.

Few Wash Outs

Their greatest fear, he said, is that they will wash out, which, in Navy parlance, means failure to make the grade. But the wash-out rate, which at some fields is high, has been reduced to less than 20 per cent at Squantum.

Boys who do not qualify for flying can apply for some other oranch of the Navy where their particular talents may be used to advantage. Unlike the Army, however, cadets in preliminary training cannot transfer to ground crew or to navigating or bombardiering after washing out. They must go back to civilian life and apply all over again in some branch. At advanced training bases, cadets who wash out may continue and receive commissions in the ground forces.

Probably the biggest moment in the life of a cadet in preliminary stage of training comes when he makes his check flight. This occurs after he has completed his training flights and solos. He is then taken "up stairs" for a final O. K. by a training pilot other than his own instructor.

The check flight lasts about an hour, includes among other things small field landings at auxiliary fields, and winds up when the pilot has six trys at making three three-point landings in a circle 200 feet in diameter.

Following a successful check flight, the cadet is shipped to one of the Navy's big southern bases at Jacksonville or Pensacola, Florida, and Corpus Christi, Texas, where the basic and final stages of training are received.

Because of the rigorous Navy cadet training schedule, new cadets are sent to one of the Navy's conditioning camps in the south before they report at Squantum. Here, for a month, under the supervision of trained physical directors, they are put through a rugged course of sprouts which prepares them for the work ahead.

This period is also used for some ground school instruction thus saving time when they arrive at the air field where they see their first planes.

Model Planes Studied

Of prime importance in modern warfare is the ability to recognize all types of aircraft. This knowledge is acquired in part by studying model planes made by school boys, enlisted in a nationwide contest to use their manual skill in this direction.

Interesting also is the "synthetic" training in the use of weapons carried by airplanes. This involves the use of automatic machines similar to those found in penny arcades and develops a reasonable degree of accuracy, Navy instructors say.

Squantum has played a major role in the country's two biggest wars. During World War I, the huge Victory shipbuilding plant stood on the site now occupied by the Air Station. Here sub chasers were built at the record rate of one a week. For a short time in 1917 preliminary flight training was given here but was transferred to Hampton Roads, Va.

Later, the $13,000,000 plant was razed to make way for the Naval Reserve Air Station, agitation for which was started in 1923 by the then Lieut. Commander Byrd and a group of World War fliers.

With the beginning of the present emergency, steps were taken to expand the base to handle the large number of flying cadets needed for the Navy Air Force. The Dennison Airport, a commercial field adjacent to the base, was taken over and the buildings removed.

On this site numerous new buildings have been erected for barracks and classrooms. More are planned. Part of the expansion program includes filling in of several acres of marshland for extension of the flying field and runways.

Even flying cadets, training for one of the grimmest battles ever fought by man, need recreation. Lieut. Commander Edward J. Robbins, Chaplain at the base, is in charge of leisure-time activities. A recreation hall is being constructed.

Squantum citizens, who have a neighborly as well as patriotic interest in the huge naval station growing up in their back yard, have helped to provide entertainment for the young men.

Since last December, the Defense Committee of the Women's Club has conducted Monday night dances at the club house with local girls acting as hostesses. A WPA orchestra provides free music and women club members make sandwiches and bake cakes for the boys who miss the nice things that "mother used to make."

Present Commander of the Squantum Naval Air Station is Lieut. Commander Paul W. Watson, who came to the station in November, 1941, as executive officer.

By a Staff Photographer

New England Cadets Train on Historic Ground

New England youths who have entered Naval Aviation Cadet training get their first instruction at the Squantum, Mass., Naval Air Station. Top: Lieut. Lewis R. Devoe, chief of cadet flight training, gives instruction to cadet (in rear cockpit) about to make his check flight. Center: Model airplanes made by nimble-fingered school boys play a major part in helping cadets to identify planes of the enemy as well as those of their Allies. Bottom: These cadets are waiting on "the line" for their turn behind the stick. The cadet on the left is using his waiting time to pen a letter home. Inset: Lieut. Commander Paul W. Watson, commanding officer of the air station.

Some 3,000,000 Youths of America Registering for Selective Service

By the Associated Press

Three million or more youths, aged 18, 19, and 20, register for selective service today, completing the listing of the nation's manpower for possible war duty.

The fifth nation-wide draft registration will round out the official roster of some 43,000,000 males in the United States from 18 to 65.

The 20-year-olds signing up will be subject to military service, and the likely prospect is that many will be summoned within a few weeks to swell the ranks of the expanding armed forces.

Those aged 18 and 19 are not liable to immediate service, but Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has advised that it may be necessary later to call young men in these age brackets.

The latest group required to enroll was defined by Presidential proclamation as men born on or after Jan. 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924.

They will be required to provide local draft boards with the same general personal information asked of their elders, supplying answers to nine specific questions as to age, residence, place of birth, and employment.

The draft registration places were open everywhere between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

The latest group will be subject to a new draft procedure, which eliminates the lotteries previously relied upon to determine the order in which men should be classified for possible military duty. They will be considered by local boards in the order of their respective birthdays, the oldest being classified first.

177 FBI Convictions for Sabotage in 10 Months

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has reported 177 convictions in the field of sabotage and 5,246 complaints investigated in the 10 months beginning last July 1.

Clyde A. Tolson, Assistant Director, said some of the cases investigated were "aggravated cases of sabotage" but that up to early June there had been no foreign-inspired sabotage in this country.

He made this statement in hearings on a defense appropriations bill being considered by the House. His testimony, made public yesterday, was given before the F. B. I. announced the seizure of eight submarine-borne German agents last week.

Most of the complaints investigated, he explained, involved "disgruntled employees and cranks and persons who had grievances."

So far, Mr. Tolson said, the F. B. I. has arrested 8,844 alien enemies, consisting of 4,611 Japanese, 2,869 Germans and 1,365 Italians. Contraband seized in raids on suspected premises included 631 pistols, 710 rifles, 1,616 shotguns, automatic rifles, and machine guns, 207,994 rounds of ammunition, 1,652 sticks of dynamite, 1,645 short-wave radios, and 956 swords, bayonets, knives and dirks.

"We have investigated a large number of espionage rings and quite a large number of individual agents," Mr. Tolson said.

As a result of investigations of Government employees, Mr. Tolson disclosed, "a number of individuals have been discharged from the Government service," and others charged with subversive activities have resigned.

Saboteurs' Case

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP) — There were indications here last night that a military court might try the eight men accused of landing from German submarines on the East Coast to sabotage the American war effort.

Attorney General Francis Biddle issued a statement saying:

"The Attorney General and members of his staff have been in constant consultation throughout the day with the Secretary of War, the Judge Advocate General, and other War Department officials.

"The two departments are in substantial agreement upon the steps to be taken in the prosecution of the eight German saboteurs who were apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shortly after landing on our coasts from Nazi submarines.

"A further and more detailed announcement concerning this matter may be expected within 48 hours."

Another question which must be settled and on which nothing has yet been made public is whether the members of the groups landed from the submarines were members of the German military. If so, they could be treated as spies because they were found in this country in civilian uniform. The penalty for spies is death, the same as it would be in the case of treason, a charge which could be placed only against American citizens.

Dom Di Maggio, Johnny Pesky Brilliant at Top of Red Sox Batting Order

Swift Pair Stars at Bat, In Field in Flag Drive

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two of the chief reasons why Tom Yawkey's determined Red Sox have been winning the close ones of late, thus enabling them to assume a contending position in this once one sided American League pennant race, will be found at the top of the batting order—Dom Di Maggio and Johnny Pesky. Not for years has the Fenway club had the benefit of such all-around speed, base running and getting-on-base power at the head of its line-up.

This pair was positively sensational on the western tour and will be a factor in the current series with the Senators and the following three games here with the Yankees.

Hitting Often

The announcement that he was picked on the A. L. All-Star team had an electrifying effect on Dom, the Little Professor. In the last five games, not including this afternoon's double-header with Washington, the center fielder and lead-off man had moved at a torrid .429 pace in the batter's box. No player in the circuit has been on base more often of late. And once on base, he gives the opposition trouble. He can fly, Too, the younger Di Maggio's fielding is just about the greatest the majors have seen from modern center fielders.

Can Dom match his big brother Joe as an all-around ball player? We hear this question often. And it is a hard one to answer. It is difficult because at the moment Joe is in a prolonged slump—not up to his par at the plate. It may be that the Little Professor is every bit as good a fly chaser and thrower as his more widely recognized Yankee brother, but in normal years he undoubtedly lacks Joe's consistent extra-base power.

Had 81 Hits

Just the same Red Sox fans are conceding nothing to big Joe at the moment. They have seen Dom's rapid development and realize his value to the Sox and their pitching staff. He cuts off many an opposing rally with great catches and throws. In one game at Detroit he climbed a wire fence to rob Rudy York of a home run. On the western trip Dom hit .314 and lifted his '42 average to .299. He had 81 hits this morning.

Pesky was even hotter at bat in the West. He did .346 for the 12 games and faced the Senators this afternoon with a fine .330 average for the year. He he escaped the All-Star team is a mystery. His fielding at shortstop has been as high grade as his hitting. He and Dom move around the bases like a pair of scared rabbits. A race between them would be interesting, as they are among the fastest in the league.

Judd Winning

Another one of the many factors in Joe Cronin's increasingly successful campaign to catch the Yankees is the pitching of Lefty Judd. As this is written he is the top winner in the league among southpaws, and getting better with each outing. From the opening of the season until the third week in May, the Canadian won just one game. Since then he has won half a dozen—four in a row. In the West recently he beat the Browns, Tigers and Indians.

It is encouraging to note that half of Boston's eight wins on the road were produced by southpaws—three for Judd and one of Ken Chase. This pair, along with Tex Hughson, Dick Newsome and Charley Wagner, form what is currently the best balanced staff in the circuit, bar none.

* * *

Briefs . . . It was just about a year ago that Joe Dobson started winning for Cronin . . . If Dobson can repeat this year, passing the Yankees would be a breeze . . . As Hughson and Newsome were the starting pitchers this afternoon, they probably will go back against the Yankees in Saturday's twin bill . . . The Braves defeated the Albany Eastern League club last night, 9-7 . . . Don't be surprised if the Braves stop the Dodgers this time . . . They are keyed up for the dates at Ebbets Field today and tomorrow.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	48	19	.716	
St. Louis	37	27	.578	9
Cincinnati	38	32	.543	11
New York	36	35	.507	13½
Chicago	36	37	.493	14½
Pittsburgh	32	35	.478	15½
Boston	32	43	.427	19½
Philadelphia	19	50	.275	29

Results June 29

Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 3.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	46	22	.676	
Boston	40	27	.597	5½
Cleveland	40	33	.548	8½
Detroit	41	35	.539	9
St. Louis	32	40	.444	16
Chicago	30	38	.441	16
Washington	27	43	.386	20
Philadelphia	20	47	.299	25

Results June 29

Cleveland 11, Chicago 5.
Only game scheduled.

Clemson College May Shift Home Grid Contests

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP) — Coach Frank Howard says that Clemson College was considering transferring its four home games to large cities but declined to name the sites being considered.

"I'd rather not mention any possible sites until we have completed arrangements," he said.

"Clemson is a pretty good way from any large center of population, however," Howard said, "and I guess we'll have to sort of take the games to the crowds."

The Tiger schedule calls for home games this year with Presbyterian College, George Washington University, Furman University and Boston College.

The Boston game was to have dedicated Clemson's new stadium, which will be completed in the fall.

Tiger Prospect Stars

BEAUMONT, Texas (AP)—Dick Wakefield, the Detroit Tigers' $52,000 outfield prospect with Beaumont, collected three homers, two doubles, 16 total bases and batted in six runs in a recent night game.

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Moving Up in League

By the Associated Press

Moving to Faster Company

Hugh Mulcahy, former pitching star of the Philadelphia National League team (left) and Hank Greenberg, former Detroit first baseman in the American League, are now buddies in the Air Force Officer Training School at Miami Beach, Fla. After a 12-week course they will graduate as second lieutenants. Both were scheduled to play in the Service All-Star game at Cleveland, July 7, but now are too busy in training.

Francis Ouimet Recalls Former Days With Hunter

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If anyone were to ask Francis Ouimet today how he feels about attending national golf championships as an official, rather than as a contestant, chances are that the former national open and amateur champion would unhesitatingly declare for the days when he had nothing but individual responsibility. As chairman of that committee a year ago at Fort Worth, Texas, he had to bear the brunt of criticism over continuance of play during a thunderstorm, and at the Hale America recently in Chicago there was biting criticism of the way the cups were placed for the final round, even though the tins were not placed where the committee charted them for the greenkeeper the night before, as could have been attested by the accredited representative of the P. G. A. had he seen fit to attend the meeting of the general committee.

Compensating Angles

But there are compensating angles to attendance at these national affairs, for a man like Ouimet. One is to meet some old-time golfing crony and antagonist in a well-fought links battle. Among others that Ouimet sat down and reminisced with was Willie Hunter of California, British amateur champion of 1921, voyager to this country later that same year and resident here ever since, participant in our national amateur championships of 1921, '22 and '23 and since then a professional.

Ouimet first met Hunter at Hoylake, England, the year Hunter won the British title; for that year saw the first of the international series of team matches which subsequently became the Walker Cup series. On the American team, besides Ouimet, were Jesse Guilford, Fred J. Wright, Jr., Bobby Jones, Chick Evans, W. C. Fownes, Jr., J. Wood Platt, so that Hunter's triumph was no small one. As a matter of fact, it was Wright, one of the Boston trio on the team, who gave the British most concern, for he went to the sixth round before being eliminated, at the first extra hole, by Bernard Darwin, brilliant golf commentator.

Clash at Flossmoor

But if Hunter and Ouimet talked of matches of the past in which they were directly concerned, it must have been of their clash in the national amateur at Flossmoor, Chicago, back in 1923, for that was a memorable affair. Both were in their prime. Two years earlier, at St. Louis, Hunter, playing his first championship on this side, had beaten Bobby Jones, the then rising young star, and had gone to the semifinals before losing to Bob Gardner.

Hunter had gained the sobriquet "Bulldog" before he and Ouimet met in the second round at Flossmoor, and in the first round had knocked out Chick Evans, who had tied Jones for the qualifying medal. He bade fair to do the same for Ouimet, by gaining a lead of 4 up at the 16th hole of morning play. He had the reputation of never letting go, once he had fastened his grip on an opponent. But this time his grip was pried apart by a superlative display, for Ouimet did the next 18 holes in 70 strokes, which at that time, on that course and under the conditions then prevailing, was one of the most dazzling displays on record in a national.

California Boom

The two old friends talked of other things than the past at Ridgemoor week before last, however, not the least interesting part of which was Hunter's declaration that California right now is enjoying a golf boom, very much unlike the East. The reasons, therefore, are that horse racing is out, meaning a sizable increase in the number of golfers; that blackouts are of frequent occurrence, so that thousands play their round of golf, for exercise and recreation, then go home. More golf lessons are being booked than at any time in Hunter's experience since he turned pro.

On this subject of East and West in golf, there was one striking thing about the East vs. West team match at South Bend, Ind., last week, preceding the national intercollegiate championship. The teams tied at five points apiece, 10 pairs on each team, playing better-ball. The inaugural match at this style in the national intercollegiates was played in 1940, and won by the East, one point. Last year the West won by a point. This year they split even. The significance, naturally, is that it implies about the same progress in golfing ability among the younger players of the entire country.

Incidentally, Joe Monahan, Jr., of Boston had one consolation, even though he was ousted in the championship itself, for he and his partner, Charles Davis of Amherst, won their match 7 and 6, the widest margin of any pair, and that their better-ball of 67 was equalled by only one other pair.

Minor Leagues

Results June 29

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 2, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 6, Newark 4.
Toronto 2, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 8, Montreal 6.

American Association

Columbus 7, St. Paul 2.
Milwaukee 12, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 3 (11 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Binghamton 7, Hartford 0.
Scranton 6, Williamsport 5.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Elmira 1.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6, Nashville 5.
Atlanta 4, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 6, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans at Little Rock, postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	37	4	15	2	13	.405
Doerr	238	30	81	11	53	.341
Pesky	258	46	85	0	26	.330
Williams	230	61	75	17	72	.326
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	271	54	81	9	24	.299
Finney	136	24	37	0	13	.272
Peacock	106	6	28	0	8	.264
Fox	147	23	38	0	27	.259
Tabor	254	29	64	3	34	.252
Lupien	134	12	31	0	16	.231
Conroy	128	14	27	3	12	.211
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Lombardi	154	18	51	6	24	.331
Roberge	25	3	8	0	1	.320
Tobin	60	8	18	5	9	.300
Holmes	278	24	78	2	15	.281
Kluttz	114	12	32	0	14	.281
Waner	189	26	53	1	22	.280
Miller	290	28	78	4	23	.269
Fernandez	276	32	73	5	30	.265
West	216	29	55	10	28	.245
Demaree	170	18	38	2	21	.224
Sisti	217	27	48	4	25	.221
Gremp	102	7	22	2	10	.216
Ross	103	8	21	3	12	.204
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	33	10	6	0	3	.182

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	5	2	0	1.000
Brown	16	4	1	.800
Newsome	13	7	3	.700
Hughson	15	6	3	.667
Judd	14	7	4	.636
Wagner	14	7	6	.538
Dobson	12	4	4	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Butland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	13	1	0	1.000
Tost	17	7	4	.636
Sain	20	3	3	.500
Javery	21	6	8	.429
Tobin	19	7	10	.412
Errickson	16	2	3	.400
Earley	14	3	6	.333
Wallace	12	1	2	.333
Salvo	11	1	2	.333
Donovan	12	1	3	.250

Bishop Picked Ben Loving To Win State Golf Title

BULLETIN

OYSTER HARBORS, Mass., June 30—Ben Loving of Longmeadow shot a third-round par 72 today to maintain his lead as the Massachusetts State open golf championship reached the three-quarter mark. His 64-hole total was 211, three strokes better than that of his nearest rival, Les Kennedy of Fresh Pond. The final round of 18 holes was underway this afternoon.

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER HARBORS, Mass., June 30—It is pretty hard on a golf professional with a beautiful swing and a grand game to find himself limited to a mere three tournaments a summer, and you cannot blame him if he makes the most of his chances. For that reason it was not too surprising to find little Ben Loving of Longmeadow Country Club standing at the head of the list as the field turned into the final 36 holes of the Massachusetts open championship at the Oyster Harbors Club here today.

By his contract at Longmeadow, Loving is limited to appearing in the national open, the national P. G. A. and the State open championships. There was no national open this year, but Ben has done all right so far in the other two. In qualifying for the P. G. A. he won the New England and P. G. A. championship then fell before no less a figure than Ben Hogan in the national at Atlantic City. Here, in his final chance, he has put together two fine rounds of 71 and 68 for a total of 139, and a two-stroke lead over his nearest rival, Les Kennedy, of Fresh Pond.

Five Under Par

Before this tournament began there were raised eyebrows in some quarters as to the quality of the field, But there were no raised eyebrows at a brand of golf which found its leader posting a five under par total for 36 holes.

Most of the questioning as to the quality of the field came before the MGA announced the entries of two "big name" golfers, Harold "Jug" McSpaden, winner here last year and a four-time victor in this event, and little Paul Runyan, whose particularly effective style has earned him two national PGA championships. Yet even these two stars were left in the lurch, Runyan totaling 145 on his two rounds yesterday to stay just within the traditional six-stroke "reaching" distance of the leader, and McSpaden carding 147 when he soared to a three-over 75 in the afternoon. Within the six-stroke distance were only Les Kennedy at 141, Harry Nettlebladt of Avon, Conn., at 142, and amateur Ted Bishop of Woodland at 144.

If Putts Dropped

Loving played beautiful golf all day, but especially was he effective in the afternoon when he got his 68. Those who followed him around the course were agreed that he could easily have been several strokes lower if putts had dropped at opportune moments.

Ben's jumping into the lead came as a surprise to most of the galleryites and players here, but to Bishop—the lanky New England amateur champion and former State title holder, who was regarded as a prime favorite in this tournament—it was no surprise at all.

"I picked Ben to win before this championship began," Ted declared last night, "and I still think I am right. I know that there are two more rounds to go, but Ben has the game to carry him through."

Loving said that the round was one of the best from tee to green that he had ever played in his life. He did not miss a fairway and was never in trouble at any time. His performance was all the more remarkable when it was considered that this was the first time he had played since he lost to Hogan at Atlantic City three weeks ago.

McSpaden Disappointed

Many were disappointed at the showing of McSpaden, but no one was as thoroughly disgusted than Jug, himself. His final nine of the afternoon found him putting his second shot at the 11th into a pond and causing him to take a six. This upset him so that he took to the practice tee in the late afternoon. "I haven't been that high in competition since I don't know when," he said between shots. "I don't know how it happened for I wasn't playing that badly, every time I missed a shot even slightly, it cost me strokes."

Bracketed with McSpaden in a tie for sixth place at 147 were Mel Demarais, now in the U. S. Coast Guard, and the home club pro, Gene Andersen. Only others to break 150 were Sergt. Bobby Knowles of Camp Edwards and Jerry Gianferante of Woburn, both at 148, and M. G. A. Acting President, Bill Blaney of Brae Burn, and Ed Burke of Hamden, Conn., both at 149.

Today's Scores

	Total
*W. C. Blaney, Brae Burn	149-78—227
Gene Andersen, Oyster Harbors	147-75—222
Elmer Reed, Nashua, N. H.	150-76—226
*Joseph V. Kelley, Geo. Wright	172 NC
Charles Chambers, Colonial	150-84—243
*John Kent, Ponkapoag	162-84—246
Al Grauer, Coonamessett	162-82—244
*Shirley Moulton, Lynn	167-84—251
Rodney Howard, Pocasset	168 NC
*Sgt. R. W. Knowles, Camp Edwards	148-78—226
Francis Doyle, Maynard	153-76—229
Jim Gantz, Concord	163-82—245
*Ralph Sawyer, Grand View	163-83—246
Jack Summers, Eastward Ho!	161-DNS
Harold Ryder, Nantucket	168-86—254
*Ted Bishop, Woodland	144-73—217
Roy Bronsdon, Brae Burn	154-79—233
*Ed Abbott, United Shoe	158-81—239
Nick Glanferante, Berk' Hills	165-83—248
Les Kennedy, Fresh Pond	141-73—214
C. MacAndrew, Burlington, Vt.	154-75—229
Leo Brown, Sandy Burr	163-80—243
*Eddie Shore, Springfield	162-86—248
Jim Fisher, Minute Man	166 NC
Tom Howe, Winchester	169-78—247
Walter Hall, Brockton	150-79—229
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	151-77—228
Vance Waterman, Reservation	158-70—237
*C. F. Donnelly, Grand View	169 81—250
John Sheehan, Albemarle	170 NC
*William McIntyre, U. Shoe	172 NC
R. H. Trumbull, Springfield	168 NC
Russell Peverly, Longmeadow	177-85—262
Ed. Burke, Hampden Ct.	149-74—223
Paul Runyan, W. Plains, N. Y.	145-72—217
Harold McSpaden, Phila	147-72—218
Doug Phinney, Woods Hole	62-82—244
John Capello, Hyannisport	173-83—256
Harold Goodwin, Plymouth	166-DNS
*Henry Palm, United Shoe	167-78—245
*Corp. Bill Schappa, Camp Edwards	156-80—236
Dan O'Cornell, Merrimack Val	13-81—244
Jim Nichols, Montaub, R. I.	160-77—237
W. H. Danforth, Jr., Oyster Harbor	155-86—241
Jim Sullivan, Arlmont	166-85—251

*Amateur.

Third-Straight No. 1 Ranking For Sally Green

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Sally Green of Indianapolis has been named No. 1 women's national singles player for the third successive year by the ranking committee of the United States Table Tennis Association.

The selection marked the first time an individual had been ranked first for three successive years. She recently won the national women's single title, also for the third-straight year.

Five of the top 10 of last season's ranking were placed in the insufficient date list as not having competed in enough events to qualify for a rating.

Others ranked in the first 10 were:

2. Mrs. Mae Clouther, Arlington, Mass.; 3. Leah Thall, Columbus, Ohio; 3. Helen Baldwin, Des Moines, Iowa; 5. Helene Moss, St. Paul, Minn.; 6. Barbara Cannon, Toledo, Ohio; 7. Gladys May, Toledo, Ohio; 8. Carolyn Wilson, Chevy Chase, Md.; 9. Mildred Shahian, Boston, Mass.; 10. Edna Steinhart, New York City.

No Bottle Barrage

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — There'll be no complaints of pop-bottle barrages, henceforth, when Southern Association teams play at Birmingham's Rickwood Field.

Concessionaire managers have been instructed to sell bottled soft drinks, in paper cups—and keep the bottles.

Mayor Tobin's Field Day At Braves' Park on Monday

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Value for the Dollar

Next official sports program of size, other than regularly scheduled events, is the Mayor's Field Day. This affair, sponsored by the City of Boston mayor, is one in which the patron gets a full afternoon of entertainment. The day is next Monday, the place is Braves Field, and the admission is only one dollar. For that one dollar you will hear three bands, see two baseball games, a high-class vaudeville show, a mile run featuring Gil Dodds, amateur boxing and numerous prizes.

Feeding Under-Nourished Children

While you view the lively proceedings next Monday you also know that your dollar will enter the ranks of spreading good. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told the Sports Writers Luncheon yesterday that his project last year realized some $20,000 and among the other needs the money provides for, were warm meals for under-nourished City of Boston school children.

United Nations Ball Team

Bill Mullen of the Park Department outlined much of what the afternoon program would offer and one of the more interesting items is a ball game between the Park Department All-Stars and a United Nations nine. The latter will be made up of representatives whose parentage hails from all the United Nations. The search for a Filipino nearly brought embarrassment when the Philippine representative turned out to be Japanese.

Lexington's Model Town Day

Something new in the way of raising funds for Army-Navy Relief was offered by Charlie Callahan, and it will be tried in Lexington, Sunday, July 19. The idea is one that, if successful, could be adopted among all the small towns and communities throughout the nation and may swell the sports contribution to the war effort beyond the dreams of heretofore projects. The scheme is so well thought of that a national magazine plans to cover the affair to show the rest of the nation what to do.

Event Can Be Copied Nationally

Lexington will have what is known as a Model Town Day. In this particular program Greg Rice, nationally famous two-miler, will run against a relay of Lexington High School track stars. The event that can be copied and is of local interest to each such community is the baseball game between the local high school players and the Old Timers—former greats who mean much to each locale. An admission charge of 55 cents for adults and 25 for children is expected to raise a sizeable amount. The experiment is worthy of watching.

Scant Reward for the Braves

The only discordant note of the luncheon came just after President Bob Quinn of the Braves had announced that Boston—and he paid tribute to the rival Red Sox for generous help—had realized a total amount for the Army-Navy Relief Fund from the ball game at Braves Field last Thursday of $30,195.65 at the moment, with donations still rolling in. He had hardly sat down when Bill McCarthy, football promoter of Fenway Park, announced an Army All-Star Service football team would meet the Chicago Bears at Fenway, Sunday, Sept. 20—the same day the Braves have a regularly scheduled game here with the New York Giants. It is not a happy reward to baseball.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Cubs Before the Game

The Chicago Cubs were sitting around in the visiting dugout at Braves Field, watching the Boston club go through the motions of batting practice. A youngster climbed out on top of the dugout and asked Bill Nicholson to autograph a scorecard. The Cub right fielder obliged and passed it back.

"Do you think he'll frame that and tack it up on the wall at home?" Paul Erickson asked.

"He'll probably keep it for a while, then tear the middle out of it and make a hat to keep the sun out of his eyes," Nicholson said. "Some of those autograph hounds are pips. In Chicago one day one of them pulled the buttons right off my shirt."

Max West of the Braves caught a ball on the handle of his bat and it dropped behind second base for what would have been a single and possibly a double in a game.

"Blooper!" Kiki Cuyler yelled at him.

"How does a pitcher feel when a batter gets a handle hit off him?" a baseball writer asked Erickson.

"Terrible!" the pitcher answered, with emphasis "I feel worse when somebody gets a blooper off me, than I do when the ball is hit out of the park. If it goes over the fence, I know he deserves it, because he hit it good."

"Pete Reiser got five out of eight in one series against us and he didn't hit the ball more than six inches from his hands at any time," Nicholson said. "If he gets those all year, no wonder he can lead the league."

"I get a laugh out of one of those Brooklyn newspapers," said Lou Novikoff. "Every time one of our boys gets a handle hit, it's a blooper. But when a Dodger gets one, it's just a lazy line drive."

"Dixie Walker hits a lot of bloopers on that Dodger club," said Jimmie Foxx. "But the world champion in my book was a guy by the name of Sturgeon, who played with Cleveland. I don't think I ever saw him hit a line drive."

"Say Nick, tell us about the time you fell down the hill at Nashville chasing a line drive," said Cuyler, grinning.

"Well, there's a steep banking all around the outfield in the Nashville ball park," Nicholson began. "You can lay back against it and almost be standing up. When I first got there, they had me out early practicing. But the first time I had to chase a ball up it, I didn't do so well. It was a high fly, and although I got up in plenty of time to get it, my feet got tangled up and down I rolled, with the ball after me. When the inning was over the manager asked me what the matter was, and I said: 'Well, you taught me how to go up the hill, but you didn't show how to get down.'"

At this point Manager Jimmy Wilson arrived in the dugout and the baseball writer asked him what he thought of the National League All-Star selections.

"They didn't pick enough of my boys," Wilson answered. "For instance, how do they get away with taking Marshall of the Giants, who's hitting down around .250, ahead of my Nicholson?"

"Well, I'll tell you one manager who must have voted for Nick," said the scribe. "That's Casey Stengel. You know what Nicholson does to the Braves."

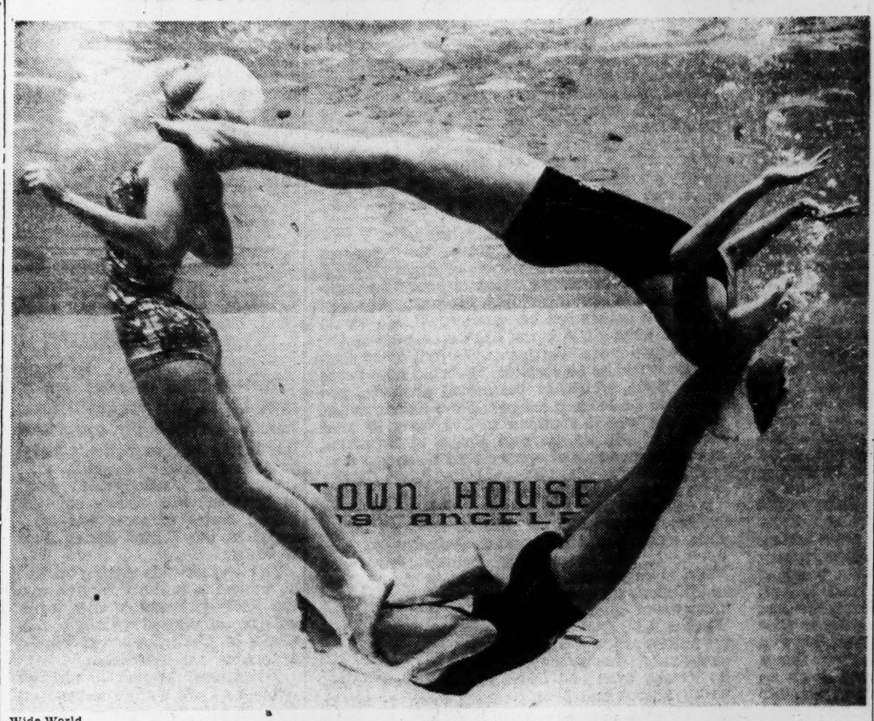
"Sure, but by that rule I should have voted for Fernandez of the Braves," said Wilson. "He beat us three days in a row at Chicago." Jimmy examined the All-Star list in a paper, then continued: "They left Bill Jurges off and I voted for him. I picked Stan Hack instead of Arky Vaughan. I also voted for Lou Tost of the Braves. I don't know what he does against other clubs, but he has looked good against us."

When Wilson laid down the newspaper, the scribe asked him if he thought the Dodgers would stay ahead of the Cardinals in the flag race.

"I think so," said Jimmy. "At least, Leo Durocher is the guy to beat. The Reds will bother the Cardinals in the second half. New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago will fight for that other first division spot."

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—2 Games
Ladies' Day 1st Game at 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store....Hub. 2100
Fenway Park.....Ken. 0331

As Seen Below the Surface Water



Wide World

Spectators Get Fish-Eye View of Ballet

LOS ANGELES—Swimming in triangle formation under water are Diana Cannon, top; Wave Winters, below, and Marie Condee, left, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club's aquatic ballet. This picture was taken from the submarine gallery of the New Town House pool, where spectators may get a "fish-eye" view of swimmers.

French Move Ever Closer To Full Accord With Axis

Continued from Page 1

agents in the Laval Government, became Chairman of the new organization which is also supervised by Paul Marion, Vichy's Minister of Information.

Even more important than the direct Government control of the new organization is the fact that it is closely linked to the "Legion of French Ex-Service men" which comprises the most active partisans of the government. It was M. Laval himself who addressed the first meeting of the new Tricolor Legion. The military value of the new Legion is doubtful and they will not be sent to fight against the British in Egypt or against the Free French colonies.

These formations of unruly elements and professional soldiers, which may be compared to the German "Balticum Troops," forerunners of the Nazi stormtroopers, are likely to be used against the de Gaullists and pro-British partisans in France.

They will form an anti-Sixth Column.

In the case of an Allied invasion of the continent the new Vichy-stormtroopers will have an important rôle to play. In recent weeks, the underground movement in France has been successfully organized to act against the German rear. France's secret army accepted the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle; they are fairly well armed and will strike when the hour of freedom has come. The task of the underground movement will be much more complicated when they are obliged to fight not only against the Germans but against organized units of their own pro-Fascist countrymen.

Ruthless Persecution

Persecution of all anti-Vichy and anti-German elements in France is increasingly ruthless every day. Latest reports from France which are perhaps somewhat exaggerated reveal that not less than 400,000 Frenchmen are interned in concentration camps, 120,000 of them in the unoccupied zone.

Leaders of the new Legion are openly clamoring for armed intervention against the British and against the Free French. Broadcasts from the Vichy radio, which is controlled by Paul Marion, one of the sponsors of the Legion, increase in anti-Anglo-Saxon violence every day.

M. Laval, however, who today has succeeeded in concentrating all actual power in hands, is not likely to be influenced by the impatience of his followers. He will not strike until the military situation appears undoubtedly favorable to the Axis. If, however, he believes that this hour has come, he will not hesitate to throw the remnants of France's power in the balance and to commit his country to open warfare against the Allied Nations.

Vichy therefore is a reliable barometer indicating the situation on the battle fronts. It was by no means fortuitous that simultaneously with the serious British setback in Libya, M. Laval proclaimed his hope in Germany's final victory.

Since his return to power, M. Laval so far had refrained from expressing his hostile feeling toward the United Nations. It is not likely that these threatening words will be followed by immediate action against the Allies. Momentarily, M. Laval will continue to sit on the fence watching closely the military developments. Yet, the Vichy Government increasingly supplies Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's invasion army.

Short of military commitments, M. Laval increasingly leads Vichy into the Axis camp.

British Protests

Again and again the British have complained that France was violating the armistice conditions, allowing all kinds of supplies for the Libyan armies to be shipped through French territorial waters and even through French territory in North Africa.

France's aid to Marshal Rommel has been one of the reasons why the British Navy failed to cut German-Italian supply lines to Africa. In a recent declaration to the British House of Commons, Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, stated that "Axis vessels had more than once used French territorial waters and that Rommel's armies received products originating in French North Africa." This statement was confirmed by travelers who recently arrived from France and who declared that goods have been shipped from Marseille to Tunisia and then carried by truck to Libya.

In the present battle for Libya, American observers for the first time revealed that part of the German Panzer Divisions were equipped with French - made Renault tanks, which mount a 37 mm. gun. The Germans also use French 18-ton tanks equipped with a 75 mm. gun. Both tanks were of recent construction. It is very likely that this equipment made in France had been directly shipped from this country to North Africa.

French Navy Issue

Vichy's aid to the Axis armies in the Mediterranean may be extended into another direction. There has been much talk about the French Navy and fear of a French naval intervention in the Mediterranean was Washington's main reason for not severing diplomatic relations with Vichy.

It is, however, possible that this fear is exaggerated and that it has diverted the attention of the Allied statesmen from a more acute threat. In the relatively narrow Mediterranean Sea, sea power has been defeated by air power. The destruction of the British convoys to Tobruk has confirmed this assumption.

The French Navy possessed only one aircraft carrier, the 22,000-ton Béarn, which is immobilized at Martinique. The aircraft-tender Commandant Teste has been heavily damaged. The French Navy, therefore, is unprotected by carrier-borne planes.

If Hitler decides to attack the Near East,, Syria and Palestine, in order to push toward the Irak oilfield, he will probably not need the French Navy, but he is desperately short of transport vessels to carry his invasion army. He has sufficient air power to protect his invasion fleet. The French have still 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of shipping—mostly concentrated in Mediterranean and North African ports. Some days ago, a dispatch from London stated that Hitler had urgently requested M. Laval to transfer 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to the Germans. It was said that these ships would be manned by Axis sailors. Previous reports had stated that numerous German and Italian sailors had been trained in French Mediterranean ports, especially in Toulon.

This increased aid from Vichy to the Axis armies in North Africa, however, goes hand in glove with internal preparations for active conflict with the British and the Free French, for which the Tricolor Legion is a supremely important factor.

Brazilian League Told of Treachery

FLORIANOPOLIS, Santa Catarina State, Brazil, June 30 (AP)—Nereu Ramos, the Federal interventor, or administrator, of the State of Santa Catarina, told a meeting of the National Defense League in this "Little Germany" of Brazil that National Socialism was "Old Pan-Germanism following a formula to undermine and weaken Brazilians."

This southern state, with 250,000 German-speaking residents, has the largest percentage of Germans in Brazil. Many towns in the interior have been likened to parts of the German landscape with a preponderance of German customs, architecture and language.

Mr. Ramos declared that the Nazis were secretly subsidizing schools, pastors, hospitals, clubs and party cells for anti-national purposes.

"The Nazis attack all things Brazilian, adding their acts of piracy against the sovereignty of the nation," he said. "It is a regime which fosters violence, lies, espionage and treachery as fundamental in international procedure."

Mexico Plans Shift In Envoys to Vichy

MEXICO, D. F., June 30 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced yesterday that Gen. Francisco Aguilar, Mexican Minister in Vichy, would return here shortly "on orders of President Avila Camacho."

No explanation was given for his recall, but one official commented, "atfer all, General Aguilar is an army officer." It was stressed that no suspension of relations with the Vichy Regime was contemplated. A succesor for General Aguilar already has been chosen.

Travel

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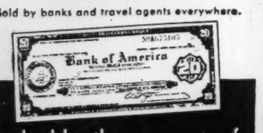

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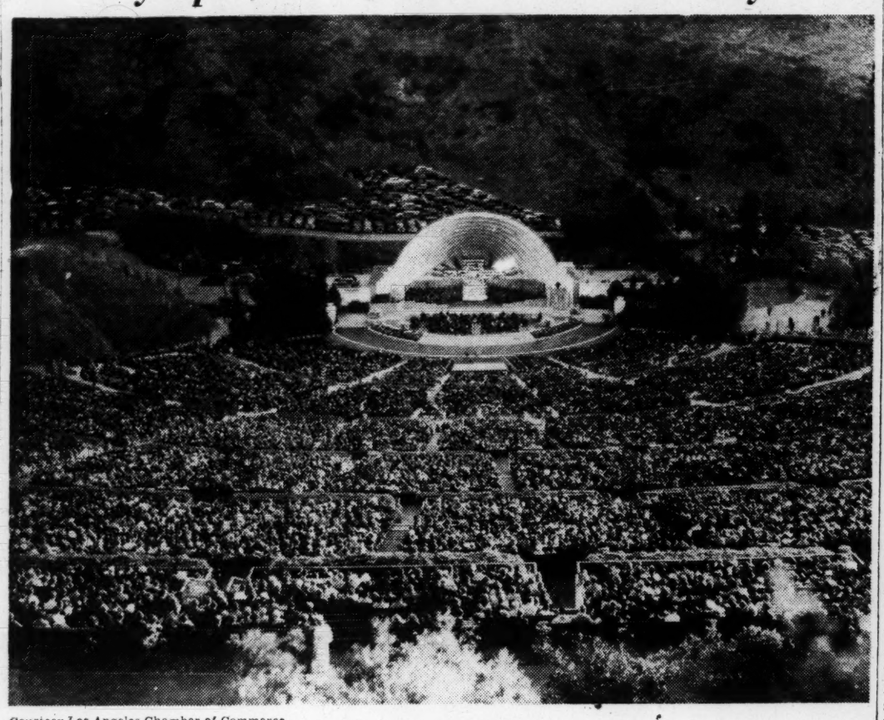

Courtesy Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

A Concert in the Famous Hollywood Bowl

In this natural amphitheater thousands enjoy the music of the masters in a setting of great beauty.

Hollywood Bowl Concert Season Planned

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Visitors to Southern California this summer will be treated once again to a series of concerts in the famous Hollywood Bowl. Opening in July for the 21st consecutive year 40 outdoor evening concerts will be given from July 14 through Sept. 5—nearly twice as many as last year.

Convinced that these concerts are in keeping with the war effort, in that they afford people with a few hours of rest and relaxation, Southern California officials decided not only to continue them but to expand the program.

Various nights of the week have been set aside as "special" nights. Tuesday, for example, will be a night of "special features," Wednesday a "popular-priced night," and Thursday a night of symphonies by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, which has played for some 600 bowl concerts. Friday and Saturday will be "soloist nights," with world-famous pianists, violinists, and singers.

Already scheduled for performances are Vladimir Horowitz, the pianist; Jascha Heifetz, violinist; and Rise Stevens, Metropolitan Opera soprano.

The Hollywood Bowl management also will give seven Monday night concerts in the Civic Auditorium at Pasadena. Another series of outdoor evening concerts already has opened in The Prosellis, the community bowl of Redlands, university town in the Orange Empire.

Famous Hotel Opens

For the 41st consecutive season the Mount Washington at Bretton Woods, N. H., will open tomorrow, its second wartime opening. It first welcomed visitors in 1902. Simple ceremonies will mark the opening tomorrow with the traditional program of hoisting the flag to the tower staffs as the band plays the national anthem on the lawn. The management announces many improvements including redecorated guest rooms and suites. The 18-hole golf course has been brought to mid-season condition by intensive work of ground crews through the month of June. Railroad service from New York and Boston direct to the Bretton Woods station will be maintained throughout the summer.

Mexican Highways

Completion in the near future of several new highways in Mexico soon will enable American vacationists to visit points of interest long inaccessible. Highlighted among the extensions which may soon be added to the American Express's weekly Grand Tours leaving Chicago for Mexican sightseeing, will be the completion of the 17-mile link between Cordoba and Veracruz. At Oaxaca, famous for its "big tree of Tule" will be seen the wool sarapes made on primitive native looms. Of unusual interest to tourists will be the new gateway to San Miguel de Allende which will vie with the attractions of Taxco and Patzcuraro, favorite vacation goals. This new highway will open the insular cities of Queretaro and Guanajuato which contain some of the oldest dwellings in Mexico. Guanajuato is a mining town perched high on the mountains called from Biblical inspiration "Hill of the Frogs."

Army Food for Tourists

In order that the general public may know just what the Canadian soldier has for his meals the Canadia Pacific Railway today is featuring on the menus of its hotel restaurants, dining rooms, and dining cars meals identical with those served in Army camps. The meals were chosen at random from Army menus to show how the Canadian soldier fares in camp, troop trains and in barracks. Breakfast, for instance, includes cereal, eggs and bacon, Lyonnaise potatoes, toast, marmalade or jam, tea or coffee. The noonday meal also puts the accent on quantity, quality and a liberal variety. This meal comprises roast beef, potatoes, new carrots, pudding, tea, coffee or milk. For dinner the boys are served soup, roast leg of lamb, potatoes, green peas, pie, and coffee, tea, or milk.

Colpitts Booklet

In normal times tourist agents flooded the mails with attractive booklets giving information on the various tours scheduled for the summer vacationists. The war, however, has practically eliminated this practice. In fact, many travel agents have "holed" up until the war is over. One enterprising agent, however, has just published a 50-page booklet, profusely illustrated, listing a grand variety of vacation tours. The Colpitts Tourist Co. of Boston, fully aware that vacation travel is essential to the morale of the nation spent weeks in preparing this booklet. Exhaustive research was made into each trip listed in order that it fitted harmoniously into the war effort. There are 68 vacation tours listed in the new booklet. They range from weekend trips to New York to transcontinental journeys to the western national parks. The booklet is free and those desiring a copy can get one by writing to Colpitts Tourist Co., 262 Washington Street, Boston.

First Climb to Peak

The first recorded successful climb to the top of Pike's Peak was made in 1820 by Dr. Edwin James, natural scientist with the Maj. Stephen Long exploring expedition.

Ground Covers Where Grass Won't Grow

Somewhere in the home grounds of nearly every gardener there is a spot where grass does not grow well—if at all. "I can't get anything to grow there" is an all-too-familiar plaint. But there is plenty of good material waiting to clothe these unsightly areas if given a chance—low growing plants which substitute for grass under the general heading of ground covers. So whether your problem is deep shade, a steep bank where grass seed washes out, or a rocky slope where mowing would be impossible, do not despair. Choose the right material for the conditions and watch the waste spaces take on a mantle of living green. Best of all, most of these substitutes will thrive with scant attention.

First, let us consider shady places—the north side of the house, under trees or large shrubs. There comes at once to mind our old friend, pachysandra. This grows from six to eight inches high, is easy of culture and not expensive. Furthermore, it is evergreen and will spread rapidly if the stems are anchored to the ground with pebbles or wire hairpins. The soil should be well dug and enriched before the plants are set; and in the fall, a light mulch of peat moss should be applied. It is practically undefeatable, even under pine trees. Recently I saw a shaded bank which had formerly been the despair of its owner, transformed into a thing of beauty by this easily-grown plant. It should be borne in mind, however, that the foliage, while attractive, is rather coarse; and it should not be used in places where finer-foliaged plants would be more suitable. Space the plants six inches apart each way for best results.

Another excellent ground cover is bugleweed or Ajuga reptans. This is a hardy perennial which creeps by stolons and clings close to the ground. In the spring it produces little fat stalks of fragrant blue flowers. It will thrive even in the deepest shade, and once planted, shifts for itself forever more.

Periwinkle or Myrtle

Speaking of blue flowers, do not overlook the virtues of the familiar periwinkle or trailing myrtle as a cover for barren spots. While it prefers soil on the alkaline side, it will grow well in slightly acid soil. It forms a lovely glossy mat about six inches thick, starred with exquisite blue flowers. Also, there is a white variety which is more rare, but is stocked by some nurseries.

And let me present the claims of the lowly violet as a most satisfactory ground carpet. Once started, they will go on, like Tennyson's brook, "forever." I am deeply grateful to this little plant because, voluntarily and unaided, it solved a difficult problem for me. There was a border where yellow narcissus bloomed in the spring, followed by peonies later. Also, flourished there that bane of all gardeners, witchgrass. The violets, quite unnoticed by me at first, gradually seeded in from another section of the garden; and now, within the space of three seasons, have spread a thick green carpet over the entire border and have crowded out the witchgrass entirely. Once established they spread quickly underground, and also by self-sown seeds.

English ivy makes a handsome and dignified ground cover, and is quite hardy as far north as Boston. Incidentally, it is much hardier as a carpet than when climbing and is at its best in the shade. If the plants used have shoots from two to three feet long, peg these to the ground to cover as much area as possible. Such plants should be set from two to three feet apart.

And have you ever thought of the little iris cristata as carpeting material? It is well nigh perfect in this rôle, growing in either sun or shade and almost any kind of soil. Its light green spears are about six inches high; and the plants bear well-proportioned blue flowers in early spring.

A different type of ground cover, but a most useful and satisfactory one for banks are some of the hardy vines. Japanese honeysuckle, for instance, with its delightfully fragrant white and yellow flowers and its practically evergreen foliage. Rambler roses are another of this type. Plant them with the same care with which you would plant a rose bush anywhere and let them go. Lovely in their blooming season, the luxuriant, glossy foliage is pleasing to the eye up to hard frost.

So do not be discouraged if grass won't grow for you, for there are plenty of good substitutes awaiting your selection.

—Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday Feature

Virginia Governor Hears Waller Plea

RICHMOND, Va., June 30 (AP)—Odell Waller, former Negro sharecropper under capital sentence for slaying a white tenant farmer, was described by his foster mother as a "smart boy and a good worker" at her appearance before Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., at a commutation hearing yesterday.

Defense attorneys said they probably would require half a day to present the case to the Governor, who is Mr. Waller's last hope for escape from the electric chair Thursday. The case has been through both State and Federal appellate courts.

Four members of the United States Supreme Court on Saturday refused to allow a stay of execution asked by John Finerty, attorney for Mr. Waller and representative of the Workers Defense League. One of these, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, said: "I am unable to find any justification for summary interference with the orderly processes of Virginia's courts of justice."

Italian Shift Against Axis Seen in Moves

Continued from Page 1

Italian Fascism earned for Italy "the hatred of the entire Spanish people."

That, after this Mussolini sold Italy to Hitlerite Germany and "thrust us into the criminal war against Soviet Russia" and that while the Italian Expeditionary Corps fights Russia at German orders, other Italians, "again under German instructions are engaged as jailers in Yugoslavia and Greece."

That, "realizing the true aims of this base war, we ask ourselves: 'Can we have anything in common with Fascism and Mussolini?' It is our duty to disassociate ourselves from Mussolini and Fascism."

That "we must get rid of Mussolini and his regime of blood and poverty, put an end to this hateful war and immediately conclude peace with the Russian people and their Allies."

The Italian prisoners' manifesto bluntly characterizes Italian Fascism as a "regime of famine and war" and points out that the "Italian economy has fallen under the sway of Hitler, that Italian agriculture produce is continually shipped to Germany while the Italian people starve, that 500,000 Italian industrial workers have been sent to Germany, where they are treated like slaves.

The Italian prisoners, according to the account of the proceedings made public by the Russian Embassy, set up an organization committee and passed the following resolution:

"Gathered at their first conference, Italian prisoners in the Soviet Union request the administration of Prison Camp No. 99 to see that the widest circulation is ensured to our address to the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia, to all Italian armed forces and the Italian people, so that it may reach our compatriots on the Russian front in Italian Army units in Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Libya, all the Italian people, all our compatriots in North and South America, and all Italians in British captivity.

"We request that our address be circulated among all soldiers now fighting against the Russian people, in order to help them realize that the cause for which they are giving their lives is unjust and in order to call upon Italian, German, Finnish, Rumanian and Hungarian soldiers to unite with the Russian people in their struggle against the criminal bands of Hitler and Mussolini."

There is no doubt that the Russian authorities are gladly acceding to the request that this manifestor be widely broadcast. They can be counted upon to take the fullest possible advantage of this added instrument of psychological and political warfare.

Quite objectively, all war prisoner's statements have to be viewed somewhat askance, particularly when they appear to aid the enemy, and therefore questions will inevitably arise as to whether this Italian manifesto represents a genuinely voluntary action. It is not improbable that it is prompted to some extent by expediency but in light of the reports of American correspondents recently returned from Italy, adding new evidence of the extent of anti-Fascist centiment within the country, there is reason to believe that this declaration by Italian prisoners in Russia expresses a considerable if not a unanimous opinion among them.

The objective which it proclaims—that of overthrowing the fascist regime—apparently has no connection with the plans for a conservative-army-monarchist coup which was discussed and deplored by Count Carlo Sforza, leader of the anti-Fascist forces in the United States, in a statement last week end. The returned American correspondents emphasized that there is a rather strong pro-Communist underground movement in Italy and it would appear plausible that the anti-Fascist efforts of the Italian prisoners in Russia might aim to forge some link with the pro-Communists in Italy. However, its strength and its intentions can only be seen in subsequent developments.

100,000 Tanks

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Army supply bill passed by the Senate today with appropriations far exceeding the cost of the last war, carried funds for the purchase of 23,550 warplanes and approximately 100,000 tanks. Under its terms the Army would be built up from its present strength of approximately 2,800,000 men to 4,500,000 men by July 1, 1943.

Of the total amount appropriated, $12,700,000,000 would be set aside for lend-lease operations, $11,316,000,000 allocated to the aviation program, $9,948,000,000 for ordnance purchases and $3,721,000,000 for transportation and equipment.

The newly created Woman's Auxiliary Corps would receive $28,334,000 for its operations during the fiscal year beginning tomorrow.

The Senate further approved and sent to the White House compromise legislation appropriating $425,000,000 to maintain the State, Justice and Commerce Departments and the Federal judiciary for the fiscal year which begins tomorrow.

In accepting a joint conference committee's recommendations, the Senate agreed to a House stipulation that Senate confirmation of Justice Department antitrust attorneys and special attorneys be limited to those receiving $7,500 or more annually. The Senate originally had demanded confirmation of all such lawyers drawing more than $5,000.

$42,000,000,000 Funds For Army Voted by Senate

Continued from Page 1

system for the whole country." Donald M. Nelson, WPB head, also spoke of forthcoming consumers sacrifices.

Congressmen in some cases visualize Mr. Henderson as personally responsible for the hardships and sacrifices. They seem to feel that they can cut through the price difficulties by cutting down the OPA appropriations.

Mr. Henderson, on his part, appears to have been over-avid in seeking funds. At any rate the Budget Bureau cut his first request for $210,000,000 to $125,000,000. A House Subcommittee scaled this down to $95,000,000. The full Committee yesterday cut it again to $75,000,000. This is just one-third of what Mr. Henderson originally asked. Mr. Henderson and his assistant, Paul A. Porter, said the latest cut would "virtually wreck" the rent control enforcement program which it had been hoped to save tenants half a billion to a billion dollars annually.

Whose Responsibility?

"If price control fails," asked Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas yesterday, "won't it be the responsibility of Congress, which cut the President's recommendation, rather than that of the Price Administrator?"

Whatever the cause, the delicate task of price control and inflation fighting seem to be in a mess today in Washington.

Mr. Henderson and Congress are in head-on collision. Rubber conservation control waits on the will of President Roosevelt. Gasoline prices in the East have broken through their ceilings. When it is added that the farm bloc insists on full parity prices for the unprecedentedly big wheat crop, and that the way is being paved for higher wages for steel and auto workers, the prospect of holding down prices seems to be increasingly remote.

Meanwhile Congress today got on with the job of passing supply bills, which are in one of the worst jams in years.

The house sat till after 9 o'clock last night and convened again at 10 this morning.

The Senate tackled the $42,000,000,000 War Department appropriation bill, which carries more money than the cost of World War I.

There seemed a good chance that many of the big supply bills would squeak through before the technical deadline tonight. One bill however is hopelessly deadlocked, That is the agricultural appropriation bill in which conferees cannot agree on parity payments.

The Senate completed Congressional action on the $283,000,000 work relief appropriation.

Then it sent to the White House the $32,500,000 war housing appropriation for the District of Columbia.

Shortly thereafter it passed the $42,000,000,000 army appropriation bill.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky told the press he would seek a Congressional recess following House action on the tax bill, expected sometime next week. He said Congress could take a month's recess while the Senate Finance Committee holds hearings on taxes.

Censor Does His Duty By Soldier Who 'Talks'

SEBRING, Fla. (AP)—"Hi-Life," publication of Hendricks Field here, tells about a letter received by the sweetheart of a soldier doing his duty in the Pacific war zone. The letter had passed through the usual censor routine in California.

On opening the envelope, the lady found a narrow slip of paper on which was written: "Your boy friend still loves you, but he talks too much." The slip was signed "Censor."

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MR. AND MRS. A. O. JONES

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—June 30, 1942
12P

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

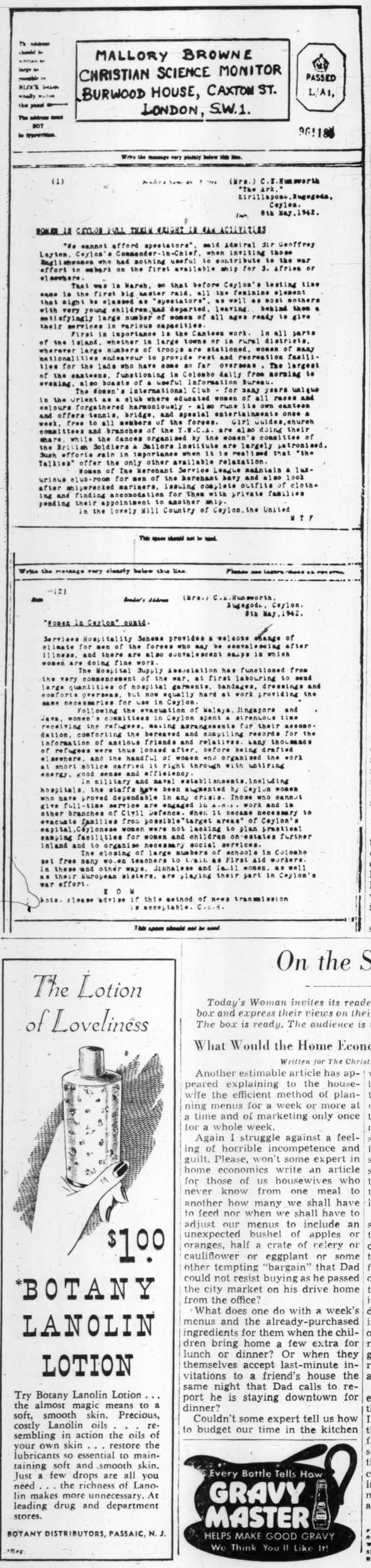
Woman's Story First Airgraph 'Copy' Received by Monitor

The following account of war activities of the women of Ceylon is presented in the form in which it arrived at the office of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston, inaugurating for this newspaper the new method of sending "copy" by airgraph.

The story was posted in Ceylon on May 8, reaching the London Bureau of the Monitor, to which it was addressed, on June 11, and arriving in Boston 14 days later.

This plan of sending messages by airmail is being used by the British to expedite their transmission and economize on plane space. The message is written on a form, taken to the postal authorities and by them photographed on micro-film. Thus a large cargo of mail is condensed into a small roll of film which is sent to London and there developed, printed, and mailed to the address designated.

Instructions to the writer as well as the address of the London Office of the Monitor, may be noted at the top of the first sheet. The prints are 4¼" x 5½".



MALLORY BROWNE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BURWOOD HOUSE, CAXTON ST.
LONDON, S.W.1.

PASSED L/A1,

96/180

Write the message very plainly below this line.

(1) (Mrs.) C.E.Hunsworth
"The Ark,"
Kirillapone, Nugegoda,
Ceylon.
8th May, 1942.

WOMEN IN CEYLON PULL THEIR WEIGHT IN WAR ACTIVITIES

"We cannot afford spectators", said Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Ceylon's Commander-in-Chief, when inviting those Englishwomen who had nothing useful to contribute to the war effort to embark on the first available ship for S. Africa or elsewhere.

That was in March, so that before Ceylon's testing time came in the first big raider raid, all the feminine element that might be classed as "spectators", as well as most mothers with very young children, had departed, leaving behind them a satisfyingly large number of women of all ages ready to give their services in various capacities.

First in importance is the Canteen work. In all parts of the island, whether in large towns or in rural districts, wherever large numbers of troops are stationed, women of many nationalities endeavour to provide rest and recreation facilities for the lads who have come so far overseas. The largest of the canteens, functioning in Colombo daily from morning to evening, also boasts of a useful Information Bureau.

The women's International Club - for many years unique in the Orient as a club where educated women of all races and colours forgathered harmoniously - also runs its own canteen and offers tennis, bridge, and special entertainments once a week, free to all members of the forces. Girl Guides, church committees and branches of the Y.W.C.A. are also doing their share, while the dances organised by the women's committee of the British Soldiers & Sailors Institute are largely patronised. Such efforts gain in importance when it is realised that "the Talkies" offer the only other available relaxation.

Women of The Merchant Service League maintain a luxurious club-room for men of the Merchant Navy and also look after shipwrecked mariners, issuing complete outfits of clothing and finding accomodation for them with private families pending their appointment to another ship.

In the lovely Hill Country of Ceylon, the United

M T F

This space should not be used.

Write the message very clearly below this line. Please see instructions on reverse.

(2) (Mrs.) C.E.Hunsworth,
Nugegoda, Ceylon.
8th May, 1942.

"Women in Ceylon" contd.

Services Hospitality Scheme provides a welcome change of climate for men of the forces who may be convalescing after illness, and there are also convalescent camps in which women are doing fine work.

The Hospital Supply Association has functioned from the very commencement of the war, at first labouring to send large quantities of hospital garments, bandages, dressings and comforts overseas, but now equally hard at work providing the same necessaries for use in Ceylon.

Following the evacuation of Malaya, Singapore and Java, women's committees in Ceylon spent a strenuous time receiving the refugees, making arrangements for their accomodation, comforting the bereaved and compiling records for the information of anxious friends and relatives. Many thousands of refugees were thus looked after, before being drafted elsewhere, and the handful of women who organised the work at short notice carried it right through with untiring energy, good sense and efficiency.

In military and naval establishments, including hospitals, the staffs have been augmented by Ceylon women who have proved dependable in any crisis. Those who cannot give full-time service are engaged in A.R.P. work and in other branches of Civil Defence. When it became necessary to evacuate families from possible "target areas" of Ceylon's capital, Ceylonese women were not lacking to plan practical camping facilities for women and children on estates further inland and to organise necessary social services.

The closing of large numbers of schools in Colombo set free many women teachers to train as First Aid workers. In these and other ways, Sinhalese and Tamil women, as well as their European sisters, are playing their part in Ceylon's war effort.

E O M

Note. Please advise if this method of news transmission is acceptable. C.E.H.

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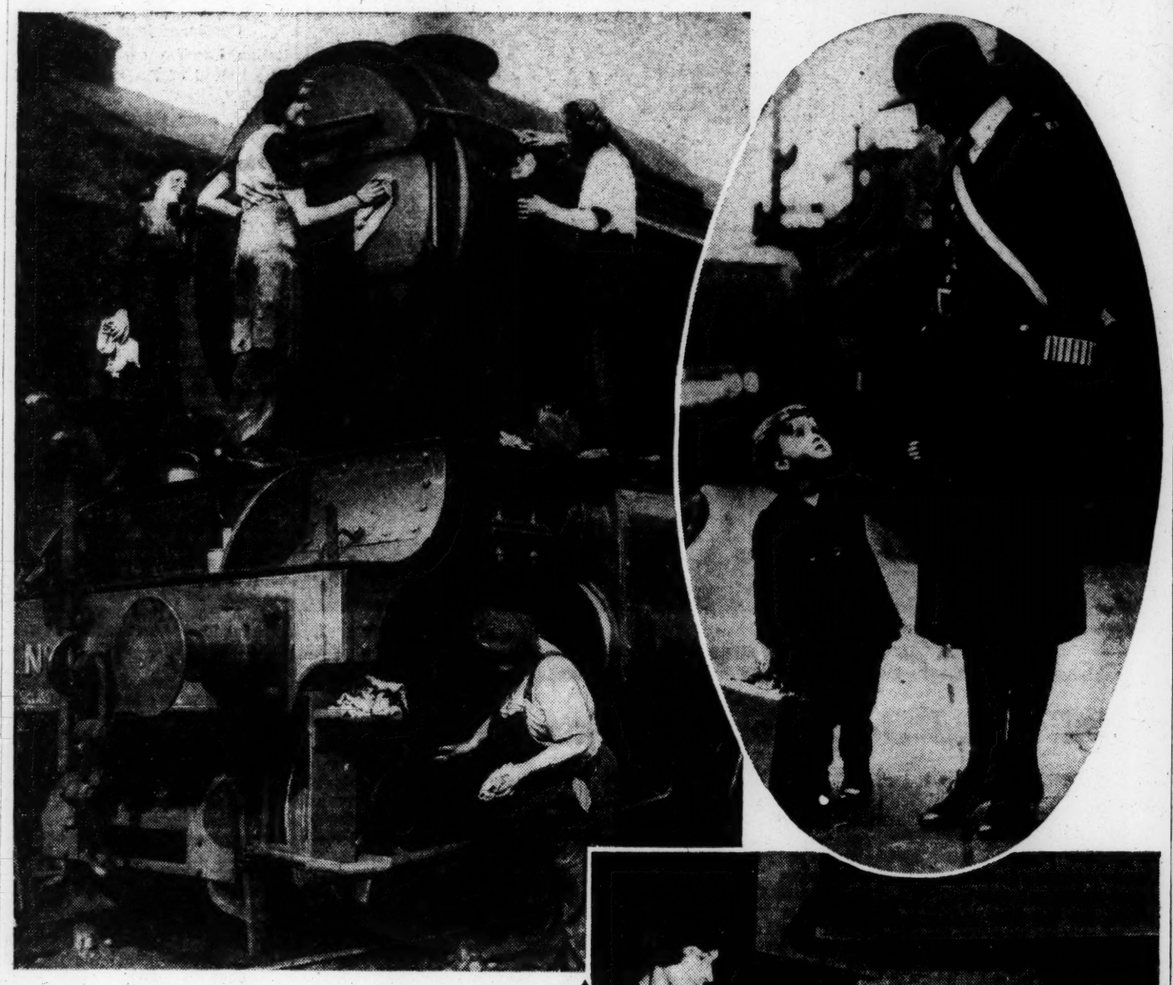

Women Do Almost Everything On British Railways

By Melita Spraggs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"I want to be a stationmaster one day," Britain's first woman railway porter told me, when I saw her at Waterloo Station, great London terminus of the Southern Railway. She is Mrs. Driver, and today she is one of the 50,000 women and girls working on British railroads.

But it takes a man twenty to thirty years to work his way up to be a stationmaster. "I don't mean I want the war to last long enough for me to make the grade," she added quickly. "What I hope is that they will keep women on the railways after the war, and I shall be among those to stay."

Some of the women serving on British railroads today are rail veterans of the World War of 1914-18. Others are the daughters of women who did similar war jobs more than a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Driver has been on the railway for nine years. "I was a carriage-cleaner before the war," she said, "but when the men started to be called up for the services they asked for volunteers for porters and I was the first to start work at Waterloo."

At Her Post in Raids

Blonde, petite Mrs. Driver has two teen-age children. They were evacuated to the country, but soon came back to their home in South London. Her husband is in the Forces. Like many other railway workers she carried on at her post in the severest air raids.

Mrs. Driver wears the dark blue serge uniform which has been designed to blend utility with attractiveness. The peaked cap with the S. R. initials keeps hair neat and tidy even on the gustiest days. The well-cut slacks (or skirt) with tailored coat and polished silver buttons complete a neat ensemble. The uniform is provided free of charge to the worker.

"In winter we have a warm navy blue overcoat—and we need it," she added, referring to the open-air conditions on London stations. The glass in the roofs of most of them was broken in air raids and for safety reasons it has not been replaced.

"Part of my work is to understudy the guard," she continued. "When the luggage is in, the doors shut, and the train ready to go, I pass on the guard's signal to the engineman."

Mrs. Driver has a twin sister who looks so like her that many people cannot tell them apart. She is also working for "the Southern." I asked her sister's job.

"Oh, she's a 'closer-up,' some of the time. She gets trains ready to go into the washing machine." Seeing my puzzled look, she added, "An electric washing machine cleans the outside paintwork of the coaches. The windows and doors all have to be shut tightly."

Mrs. Driver is enthusiastic about her work, though it is heavy she admits. "But we can always get someone to help us with the big luggage," she hastened to add. "The Company provides canteens where we can rest and get a good meal. Then there is the Supervisor to look after us. So we don't do too badly."

Supervisor on Hand

Miss M. Laxton Lloyd, former Lancashire County Hockey Player and a gold medallist for swimming, is the Southern's Welfare Supervisor. She is always on hand to give help and advice.

Many of the jobs which women workers have undertaken were thought at one time to be too heavy or too intricate for a woman. Specialized work like blacksmithing, girder-bridge painting, signal-box duty, acetylene welding and electric machine welding in the workshops are now all being done by women.

Less specialized are the duties of goods and platform porters, vanguards, clerks, ticket collectors, carriage cleaners, loudspeaker announcers, crane-drivers, bill-posters, painters, van-drivers, engine cleaners, and greasers.

Training schools for all departments have been opened by the various railways. If the "pupils" show special aptitude for any one branch they are encouraged to specialize. The woman with good enunciation, for example, is encouraged to seek an audition before the selectors of train service announcers.

First Railway "Smithy"

The Southern Railway has the first woman railway blacksmith. She is Mrs. Winifred Martin who has her own forge at a Locomotive Works. Mrs. Martin is a woman of many parts. During the luncheon interval she entertains her assistants by playing the accordion and singing. Recently Mrs. Martin broadcast one of her own compositions.

Some of the railways have women dispatch riders so that if in an emergency the telephone wires should be cut, interstation communication could be maintained by motorcycle.

Altogether there are half a million railway workers in Britain and one-tenth of them today are women.

© Fox; courtesy, Southern Railway and L. N. E. R.

Unlike little boys who dream of being locomotive engineers and railroad conductors when they grow up, probably few of the women working on Britain's railways these days ever dreamed of doing what they are now doing—which includes almost everything but running the locomotives. Left: A crew of engine cleaners at work. Oval: Miss Piper, first L. N. E. R. policewoman, appointed at Liverpool Street Station in London. Below: Mrs. Winifred Martin, first woman railway blacksmith, busy at her forge.

Pie Sales Pay Town's Taxes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Up in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee is Spencer, a town without taxes, operated entirely by women.

Instead of running things in this Utopian mountain community, as is customary elsewhere over the country, the men simply have a hand in paying the bills.

Here is how the town is financed. The petticoat officials hold a cake or pie sale. The men are invited to participate. When the sale is over, the money goes into the city treasury. The first such sale netted $25, and the women leaders were proud!

The inspiring leader behind the whole program is Mrs. J. M. Gordon—or rather, to be absolutely correct, Mayor Gordon. She is surrounded by her petticoat officials, Chief of Police Laura Cook and Councilwomen Page, Lewis, Roscoe, Shackley, and Bouldin. And if you think these women can't run a town, drop down on your vacation and see them in action around their council table.

Saved by the Women

The movement started about two years ago when Mrs. Gordon and her farmer husband moved up from Pulaski to the mountain village of Spencer. Mrs. Gordon found that the 450 residents of Spencer were somewhat confused over what should become of the community corporation following the passing of its Mayor, J. F. Kell. The men thought that perhaps the corporation should be done away with, said Mrs. Gordon. "We women thought differently."

It was then that members of the Better Homes and Garden Clubs got together and decided to do something about it. They consulted a lawyer, and then posted a notice for an election.

The men didn't pay much attention to what their women folk were up to—at first they were little interested. But now they work about as hard as the women to make the feminine government a success.

When the petticoat leaders took the reins, there was $260 in the treasury. In a year's time the balance had been increased to $1,000 with all bills paid.

The women's city council has decided to build a community building for which native stone already has been quarried.

The town has built a high school building at a cost of approximately $15,000, which the State Department of Education has valued at approximately $90,000. This was made possible by the entire town turning out to help construct the school. Even the seats were made by the citizens. Plumbing and steel were the only major costs.

Speaking of the method of financing these projects, Mayor Gordon said, "We decided early that nobody liked the tax assessor or taxes. That's the first thing we did—got rid of those things." She said the system had worked perfectly, that the city treasury is in the best shape it ever has been and that many improvements have been made.

In Lieu of Taxes

The money, said Mayor Gordon, has been raised from cake and pie suppers, fiddlers' conventions, and shows staged by local talent. The men come, pay their part, and get a lot of fun out of doing it, declared the Mayor.

Located on the uppermost tip of the Cumberland Mountains, Spencer has neither railroad nor bus service and little other means of connection with the outside world. The visitor, however, is first impressed by the beautiful flower gardens and well-kept lawns. These have been made possible by the interest of members of the City Council in a city-wide beautification program.

"To have each house kept well-painted and spotless is the present ambition of members of the administration. To us it is only right that a city government should be interested in the beauty of the city," said Mayor Gordon.

Soldiers Security Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Security provisions for the armed forces of the United States and for soldiers' survivors were urged by the American Association for Social Security here today in a program for future security legislation.

The Board of Directors named Miss Adele Bloom as acting executive Secretary following the passing of Abraham Epstein, founder and executive secretary of the association, and appointed an administrative committee of five to direct its activities and the editorial policy of its publications. The administrative committee is headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Church, president of the Association, and includes E. Wight Bakke, of Yale University; J. Douglas Brown, of Princeton University; Herman A. Gray, of New York University, and Gerald Morgan.

"The nation must recognize its clear responsibility to protect those who are disabled in the armed forces and their dependents, as well as the survivors of war victims," a statement by the association says. "The association will seek the extension of the benefits of the old age and survivors' insurance system to war victims and their dependents, the costs to be assessed against the Federal Government."

Holiday Specials for Children Given by Chicago Museums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

How about putting your child in a museum this summer vacation time? Maybe it sounds a little confining, but when you hear the sort of things Chicago museum directors are planning for the entertainment and instruction of this city's youth, you can see it's a most inviting proposal.

The invitation of the Field Museum of Natural History is cordial.

"Mothers," says Orr Goodson, Acting Director of the Museum on the lake front, "when you want to go on a shopping tour or to take a few hours' relaxation, don't impose on friends and neighbors by asking them to watch out for the youngsters. Let them come to the Museum.

"Here they will have fun. They will be learning useful facts at the same time, but by a method so different from the classroom that they will be almost unaware that their education is being continued."

What can a youngster do at the Museum? Well, without any guidance he will probably find his way to exhibits of American Indians, and prehistoric animals, and gems, and such things. But if he wants a guide he can get it. Youngsters are welcomed on the regular tours at 11 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon each day, or if they get up parties of 10, they can have their own special guide.

For them especially are the Thursday morning movies. The first one, July 2, is "Hostelling in South America." Then there are also combination lectures and tours, each Thursday afternoon, on subjects tied in with the news, such as "scarce materials in wartime." All special activity for children is under the Raymond Foundation.

Visitors to the Museum of Science and Industry this summer may be surprised to see boys and girls working at machines. This is a project of Junior Achievement of Chicago, an organization which helps youngsters establish small businesses as a means of education. The Museum is co-operating by allowing Junior Achievement to use its fascinating tools.

First classes to be offered are those in wood-working and plastics. Under a professional teacher, H. R. Metz, boys and girls too, who apply for "jobs," will be directed to use machinery for these trades. The training will not only enable youth to learn how to operate machinery, but will help teach production methods and use of experimental laboratories, the Junior Achievement people promise. They say they can "hire" about 200 youngsters.

When the children have finished their training in the Museum, they are expected to be able to set up miniature businesses of their own. They can become members of the Junior Achievement organization if they wish to do so. But they don't have to be members to go to work in the Museum's shops.

There are numerous other places to park children in Chicago in summer—the Shedd Aquarium, where they can study fish; the Planetarium, where they can learn about the stars; the Chicago Historical Society, which visualizes much of the background of this State and city—and so on. Many youngsters, introduced to these institutions during the school year, visit them on their own.

A trip to the Chicago Art Institute is a favorite vacation tour for many of them. Vacation season opened with an exhibit in the Institute of especial interest to boys and girls—one entitled "The High School Student Looks at Art." Work of some 3,700 high school boys and girls is on display here. It is in a gallery always popular with youngsters — the Gallery of Art Interpretation.

American Red Cross Report Shows 15,000,000 Aided

By the Associated Press

Washington

President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a report of the American Red Cross showing that more than 15,000,000 persons in Europe, Asia and Africa had received "effective assistance" through that organization.

The report said the value of the foreign war relief made available to all foreign countries by the American Red Cross as of April 30, 1942, totaled $60,732,194.

Of this amount, supplies purchased or committed from Government funds for the benefit of 12 countries were valued at $46,254,864. Funds for these supplies were made available under the emergency relief appropriation act of 1941 and the third supplemental national defense act of 1942.

"The total loss at sea has been very small," the report disclosed. "Out of $24,092,037 worth of Government-purchased supplies shipped up to April 30, 1942, only $653,113 worth have been lost at sea.

"Except for the requisitioning for military use in Australia of supplies consigned to China and on the high seas on Dec. 7, 1941, and the presumed loss of a small quantity in Java, there has been no confirmed confiscation of Red Cross supplies and no diversion by authorities other than the American Red Cross of any supplies from the purpose for which they were intended."

In Great Britain relief made available amounted to $32 861,145, including supplies purchased with government funds and valued at $14,910,872. Government funds were chiefly used to purchase blankets, clothing, hospital supplies, medicines and textiles.

For Russia the American Red Cross had made relief available to the value of $3,766,630 as of April 30 and the report showed that Russia's basic medical needs were expressed in a list of 83 items approved by a Russian, British and American medical committee.

It was estimated that 4,245,000 persons benefited by American Red Cross operations in China with relief made available from the summer of 1940 to April 30, 1942, amounting to $3,842,364.

In France Red Cross supplies and relief amounted to $6,136,526, excluding relief sent to French prisoners of war.

Other supplies made available included those for French equatorial Africa $140,499; Greece $462,937; Iceland $45,161; Spain, $1,687,747; Yugoslavia $60,923; Philippines $258,866; Hawaii $405,777—and insular possessions $81,132.

Curtsies and How Deep to Dip?

By the Associated Press

Washington

To curtsy or not to curtsy to royalty—and if so, how deep is it safe to dip?

With two Kings just here and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland expected, those questions are sending shivers up and down social Washington's feminine spines in view of the experience of the prominent New York socialite who made a crash-landing at King Peter's reception Saturday night.

The diplomatic explanation was that the rug slipped just as she began to take the young Yugoslav monarch's hand. But the opinion of some experts on curtsying was that she had dipped too deeply.

Anyway she went down—kerplunk. Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslav Minister, several aides and the King helped her make a recovery.

This little episode, plus a local society reporter's eyewitness account of another woman who was saved recently from a similar experience by the strong right arm of King George of Greece, is causing some women to puzzle about the safety of this curtsy-business.

Again the opinion of experts is practice—more practice. And if the knees creak—don't. They can be heard above the fluttering heartbeats.

But as to the question of to curtsy or not—well, that seems to be governed by the place where one encounters royalty, the individual American woman's own mind—and her knees.

The State Department isn't being put on the spot in this controversy. About all one can learn is that an American is not expected to curtsy when presented to royalty on American soil.

But if one is invited to a reception at an embassy or legation, which according to diplomatic usage, is a bit of the sovereign's home territory, the customs of the country might with courtesy be observed.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

What Would the Home Economics Expert Recommend?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Another estimable article has appeared explaining to the housewife the efficient method of planning menus for a week or more at a time and of marketing only once for a whole week.

Again I struggle against a feeling of horrible incompetence and guilt. Please, won't some expert in home economics write an article for those of us housewives who never know from one meal to another how many we shall have to feed nor when we shall have to adjust our menus to include an unexpected bushel of apples or oranges, half a crate of celery or cauliflower or eggplant or some other tempting "bargain" that Dad could not resist buying as he passed the city market on his drive home from the office?

What does one do with a week's menus and the already-purchased ingredients for them when the children bring home a few extra for lunch or dinner? Or when they themselves accept last-minute invitations to a friend's house the same night that Dad calls to report he is staying downtown for dinner?

Couldn't some expert tell us how to budget our time in the kitchen when Dad brings in a bargain bushel of cauliflower because he thinks he would like some home-made mustard pickle? About a third of the bushel makes enough mustard pickles for a three-year supply for the family, as well as for gifts to friends. But won't someone give us a new way to serve cauliflower, preferably one that disguises it beyond recognition and that is completely odorless?

Nor have I touched upon the subject of midnight forays upon the refrigerator and what they can do to a planned economy. Nor the sudden demand for hot biscuits for supper that leaves a plethora of slightly stale bread and seems to call for a brown betty next day in place of the scheduled milk pudding. Nor the gang that shows up in the evening and drinks quarts of cocoa, depleting the milk supply; nor the quarts of cocoa, made for a gang that fails to show up, and remaining to be fed to the family as painlessly as possible.

In short, what does the home economics expert recommend for the unpredictable family? Perhaps I had better not ask, for I suspect that the answer is: Regiment your family—or get a new one. And I strongly prefer putting up with that feeling of shame and incompetence that comes with reading about long-range planning of menus to doing anything radical about my family.

Kate

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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300,000 Planes Already Done For Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Three hundred thousand models of the 50 most important types of United Nations and Axis planes will have been turned over to the United States Navy by the high school boys of America by June 30, the United States Office of Education disclosed today.

Perfect in every detail, these tiny reproductions of the world's most famous bombers, fighters and observation planes will be used by the Army, the Navy and civilian defense officials for plane identification and gunnery training.

Since President Roosevelt called for 500,000 of these models and only 300,000 will have been completed by the end of this month, the Office of Education has extended the program completion date until Aug. 31 to enable summer high schools to participate. It has also been suggested that the program be expanded and continued through the coming school year.

Students Making Important Contribution

Described by Dr. J. C. Wright, assistant commissioner for vocational education, as the biggest small project with which he has ever been connected, the model plane program has utilized the talents of 300,000 boys in 6,000 American high schools. In the belief of the Office of Education, these students are making a very large and very important contribution to their country's war effort.

Built so as to enable gunners and civilian spotters to distinguish between friendly and hostile planes, the models have a wing spread varying from 5½ to 25 inches. Sent to naval receiving stations, they are then distributed to the various groups needing them.

Just arrived at Dr. Wright's office is a complete set of the 50 different model planes made by students of the Boston Trade School in Boston, Mass. Described as among the finest models built anywhere in the United States, these planes are being presented to the Navy for exhibition purposes.

The Chicago schools were asked to make 10,000 of these models, and are still hard at work to reach this goal. It is the best kind of manual training, instructors say, and in addition the youths learn much about aeronautics.

The models are made of white pine or some other light, straight-grained wood—though balsa wood, so popular until recently in model plane building, is excluded partly because of its weakness and partly because of its urgent need as insulating material in war production. They must be built accurately to scale so that one inch on the model equals six feet on the actual plane. They are carefully finished in a dull black, so as to be more easily distinguishable in "spotter" testing. They are usually finished without propeller, or landing gear, for these, of course, do not show on a plane in flight.

Awards Offered To Boys

Completed planes have to pass a rigid inspection by a special committee of trained craftsmen, and those that do not meet Government specifications are rejected.

As an added incentive the Navy offers, through the public schools, certificates of award, with grades coinciding with those of commissioned naval officers, in accordance with these regulations:

Cadet Aircraftsman—1 of any type of models completed.

Ensign Aircraftsman—3 of any type of models completed, including a scout bomber or an observation plane.

Lieutenant Aircraftsman (Junior Grade)—5 models completed, including one twin-engine bomber and planes from 2 nations.

Lieutenant Aircraftsman—7 models completed, including a seaplane or twin-fuselage fighter.

Lieut.-Commander Aircraftsman — 8 models completed, including a torpedo bomber or biplane and including planes from 3 nations.

Commander Aircraftsman—9 models completed, including one four-engine bomber and including planes from 4 nations.

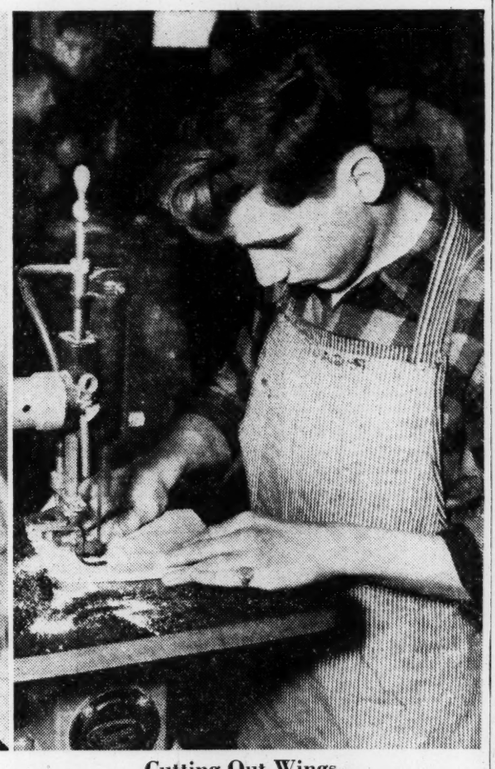
Captain Aircraftsman—10 models completed, including planes from 5 nations and consisting of the following types: fighter, scout bomber, observation plane, twin-engine bomber, seaplane, biplane, twin-fuselage fighter, torpedo bomber, four-engine army bomber, and four-engine patrol bomber.

A 'Wellington' Gets Paint

Joe Trusgnich of the Hirsch High School uses the sprayer and puts the finishing touches on a model plane. Joe is in 1A grade in the school.

Just a Touch in Final Inspection

Ralph Millard, a 2A student at Hirsch School, Chicago, has made a "Spitfire," which is about ready to satisfy him in its workmanship.



Cutting Out Wings

William Livingston, 1A grade at Waller High School, Chicago, using an electric jig-saw to cut out parts for the model planes he makes.

Talking Details With Model Plane Instructor

Left to right: Bill Mandel, 1A grade; Thomas Fussell, 1B grade; Richard Wolf, 1B grade; George Busca, Industrial Arts Instructor; Don Thor, 2A grade; George Gale, 1A grade; Robert Goll, 1B grade; Hershel Orenstein, 1A grade; George Halm, 1A grade. They are all of the Hirsch High School, and the plane they are talking about is a "Wellington."

Maker of 4 Acceptable Models Of Planes to Get Merit Award

By Joseph H. Kraus
Editor, Science Clubs of America

New York

"No effort is too small; no achievement, too great" when it comes to furnishing model airplanes for use by the United States Army Air Force, First Fighter Command.

The call has gone out nationwide for model planes which will be utilized in more than 9,000 Observation Posts along the Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Florida.

An official certificate bearing the signature of Brig. Gen. J. K. Cannon, United States Army, commanding the First Fighter Command, will be issued to every person who makes a "quota" of four acceptable models. This certificate of award reads: "This is to certify that ——— has been awarded the honorary rank of Aircraft Technician in recognition of wartime service in making Four Scale Model Aircraft for use by the Ground Observer Corps in accordance with specifications approved by the Army Air Force.

"Given this ——— day of ——— in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and sixty-six."

Further to encourage this educational program, a merit award card is to be issued to every person who contributes even as much as a single acceptable model. Space is provided for the name of the model builder and the school science club, boys club, scout groups or other organization with which he chooses to have his affiliation known.

Four such cards issued to the same person indicating that he or she has made a "quota" of four models will be exchanged for the Army's certificate of award. A complete quota comprises one single-motored, one bi-motored and one multi-motored ship and a biplane. Seven sets of plans are sent to those volunteering their services. From these selection can be made by the model builder.

Science Clubs of America at 310 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., has been designated officially as the "clearing house" from whence all illustrative material, instructions and other literature will be sent without charge. All airplane models must be sent to that organization. From that point the Army will distribute models to the observation posts.

As rapidly as possible diagrams and instructions are being sent to those who have volunteered to help build the needed scale models. Many devoted to scientific pursuits are modifying their programs so that model making can be included in their activities. So if you want to aid America's war effort by building model planes which will be useful, send for your set of plans today. Then get busy building the models.

Shortage of College Freshmen Seen In Three Years

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Ga.

A shortage of college freshmen is forecast by a Georgia educator unless high schools adopt an educational speed-up program similar to that now operating in most institutions of higher learning.

A recent survey of southern high schools by assistant state school superintendent J. I. Allman showed that most schools were affected little by the war and for the most part were operating on an education-as-usual basis: that is, four years from entrance to graduation.

Mr. Allman pointed out that colleges are graduating students on a three-year basis because of the exigencies of war; thus, by a matter of simple mathematics—the situation remaining the same—in a few years there would be no college freshmen.

Why Britain Urges Long-Term Allied Control of German Postwar Education

What are the Nazis doing to the thinking of the German youth? The answer to this question provides a significant illumination of a major problem in humanics which will face the postwar world. The "re-education" of Germany has, in recent weeks, appeared as one of the peace objectives of the Allied Nations. The problems which it faces are described in two articles by an authority on contemporary Germany.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Harvard Professor E. Y. Hartshorne quotes the most striking examples in his study "German Youth and the Nazi Dream of Victory" of how a combination of utilitarian and patriotic motives and the all-pervasive atmosphere of terror lead to what he calls the "moronization" of the youth and to a total perversion of its feelings and thoughts.

This result is not surprising if one remembers that Adolf Hitler wrote in "Mein Kampf" that "only as its second consideration must the Racial State foster character building." Yet, by no means, is acquisition of knowledge the first aim of Nazi education. Nothing is worth knowing but Nazi doctrines. Addressing a students' gathering at Weimar, Hitler told them: "You will pass on, but after you will come a generation that knows nothing else but National Socialism."

The students were quick to grasp the spirit of the new time. In their official organ, the Students Press Service, we can read that "the universities are not supposed to be institutions of science, but the nation's spiritual battlefields for the future of our empire." Not natural science, but the Racial Idea stands in the center of today's education, asserts the same paper.

Revealing Statements

Similar utterances come from all quarters. Professor Kahrstedt, Göttingen, renounced for himself and his colleagues, the "international republic of learning" and declared that the only purpose of natural science is to sharpen the implements of the German people in their competition with other peoples. A. Junger, foremost among the Nazi philosophers, stated that the striving for perfection has nothing to do with spiritual or intellectual values. Dr. Walter Gross, leader of the Party's Office for Racial Policy, proclaimed in the Aula of the Berlin University that scientific facts mean nothing if they don't agree with National Socialist intuition. But the bull's-eye was scored by a certain Dr. Haupt who proudly admitted that the primeval forest is the symbol of the German people, and that Germany has left voluntarily the path of Western civilization.

The change in the attitude of the German universities began soon to show results. Between 1932 and 1938, the number of students fell by 50 per cent. Part of this decrease was due to the exclusion of Jewish students and to the reduction of the number of female students to 10 per cent of the male attendance. The main part of the decrease, however, was due to the fact that the universities had lost a good deal of their former scientific reputation and, therefore, of their attraction. Since really nothing mattered but the qualification as a good Nazi, why should youth bother about learning?

Serious Shortages

It took the chemists, engineers and physicists of the elder generation only a few years to discover where not only German science, but also German industry, was heading for. Beginning from 1936 apprehensions were voiced about the lack of properly trained young natural scientists and, generally about a threatening shortage in the professions. In 1939, a leading personality in the chemical industry complained that the scarcity of young chemists already brought forth consequences which were beyond remedying by a more rational disposal of the available contingents. Four days after the publication of this complaint the war broke out, and those students who had not given up their work for the sake of National Socialism were compelled to give it up for the sake of military service.

By shortening the term of study, the Nazi authorities tried to safeguard the functioning of what they call "applied science," above all chemistry and medicine. The measure came too late to forestall the dreaded shortage. On the other hand, the hasty training went a long way in further deteriorating the academic qualifications of the young men.

The strongest impulse in that direction, however, came from the teachers' body. In the first years of Nazi rule roughly half of the professors at German universities were dismissed. Apart from those demoted for their Jewish origin, all the natural scientists of really independent thinking fell victim to the "cleansing" action. Since then, the only thing the teachers are concerned about is to preserve their reputation of staunch Nazis. They are completely at the mercy of the Ministry of Education which has stripped the universities of every vestige of independence and metes out promotions and demotions solely as dictated by Party interests. It goes without saying that teachers of high schools and elementary schools became likewise thoroughly nazified. Their training and their teaching activity are under constant supervision. In this way, the circle was closed. The receiving as well as the transmitting end of education in Germany operate in strict formity with Hitler's doctrines.

The Germans, or at least some of them, are not unaware of what is done to them. But the ring is so tight that no one can break out. Some time ago this writer received a letter from a student at the Vienna University. "Our examinations are a joke," it read. "We pass them in the Gym Hall. Honestly! No one who has a good mark in gymnastics is allowed to flunk in any of the 'theoretical' disciplines. I wonder if my perfect hand-stand and knee-grinder will help me along after graduation, too."

The first article was published last Tuesday.

During This Summer

The Teachers Union of New York City recently pledged endorsement of plans to make maximum use of school personnel and facilities during the summer months.

School Life

Through the Editor's Window

Our Young People and Community Service

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Parents and teachers, what about your town: Are the young people in your schools and youth organizations taking active part in community projects? Are you giving them every reason to feel they belong? And that they are important on the home front?

Schools these days have no right to remain aloof from the community, have they? When education had not come through to a more enlightened understanding of its opportunities there was reason, perhaps, for maintaining the aloofness that had been handed down. But today with books and magazines, with educational conventions and schools of education, to say nothing of Parent-Teacher headquarters, state and national, and many speakers from organizations like the Federal Office of Education and the Child Study Association—all urging that the schools and the Scouts bring their children out into the community, there is no reason why anyone in charge of young people should pursue the old and outmoded way.

* * *

The American Youth Commission, according to Stuart Chase in an article in the June Reader's Digest, knows of some 650 community projects going on in 30 states. They can furnish ideas for any community which wants to do more about its young people than pass amiable resolutions, Mr. Chase says. His "Bring Our Youngsters Into the Community" describes five major examples of community-and-youth co-operation carried on through the town and the school working together. Fairhaven, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Dealsville, Ala.; Norris, Tenn., and Provincetown, Mass., are the five centers chosen.

* * *

In Norris the high school youngsters made furniture for some of the new homes and laid out gardens. When the reservoir made by the dam proved to bring on a mosquito crisis, the high school boys and girls were called on by the TVA Control Project to help with the extermination campaign. The youngsters scoured the countryside and reported breeding places, they tested means of extermination, they made screens without charge for unprotected homes wherever the owners would furnish materials.

Worcester has a major school garden project that keeps the youngsters off the streets and supplies food for many families. Seedlings are raised in the prisons. Fertilizer is furnished by the Community Chest fund. Businessmen give seeds. Since the start, 7,000 youngsters have worked in the gardens.

In Fairhaven, the children do 44 tasks for their school, Mr. Chase reports. These include repairing furniture, caring for playgrounds, acting as hosts and guides, controlling traffic. And for the community they sand icy streets and walks, wage war against insect pests, feed birds, clear gutters and deserted lots, and put out brush fires.

* * *

If your town is behind the times in this sort of thing, perhaps you are the one to do something about it. Somebody has to be the starter. If not you, then perhaps you can get someone else to do it. Mr. Chase lists some of the tasks most frequently undertaken. Here they are:

Planting town and school forests, checking soil erosion, fighting forest fires; building playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools; conducting town clean-up campaigns, abolishing dumps, rubbish, billboards, community filth; making surveys of stream pollution, of pests, diseases, flood danger; directing traffic and conducting safety campaigns; growing and canning food, making furniture, mattresses, clothing, doing all kinds of repair work for the community.

We have found out in recent months that our young people spring quickly to meet a national need. They are happiest when they feel needed, and are courageous and straightforward in facing honest demands upon them. In peacetime as well as in wartime activities they should feel deeply wanted. They should certainly at all times be made to feel essential to the community. As Mr. Stuart Chase points out, "It takes only one person with ideas and energy to start something that may last for generations." Is that somebody—you?

A Tuesday Column

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florida

Dear Chairman:

Like every Round Tabler, I expect to see the column each Tuesday, but realize that unless we send letters in, there will be no column. I have not written before, although many times I have wanted to do so. Perhaps this is a good time to begin and tell you how much I have enjoyed the letters which appear in this column.

Reading the various postmarks on letters in the column brings back many pleasant memories of the last five years when I traveled through the Eastern half of the United States on business, living from a suitcase and often dining in a different town each night. One of my favorite pastimes was sampling favorite local dishes and, when possible, obtaining the recipes. How I enjoyed my first turtle steak in Key West, Florida, and New England Clam Chowder in Boston, which is so different from the New York variety with which I was familiar.

* * *

On my trips I collected tiny dolls from various places and now have a modest collection of over two hundred miniatures. My Amish Folk from Pennsylvania get on very well with my Cocoanut Fibre dolls and tiny jointed Matchstick Ladies in regal satin gowns.

Lately, I have begun a collection of Florida sea shells and as the beach and Gulf of Mexico are just across the road from me, it is no trouble at all to add to my collection. Recently, at Silver Springs, Florida, I found some reeds with little round eggs in clusters on them. I cut a few stalks and took them home. Lo, and behold! I now have a brood of tiny snails! So, I had to get a fish bowl and some guppies and plants to make the snails feel "at home."

My Victory Garden (the first vegetables I ever raised, except for lima beans on cotton in High School) reminds me of Tubby, Buddy & Company, except that instead of spinach, I seem to have a monopoly on tomatoes. When these mature, I think I shall have enough for the whole county. Everything grows here—so it seems. Our azaleas, which were magnificent in April, are still blooming here and there (June 12), although it is supposed to be too late for them. No matter how many hibiscus blooms are picked, the next day there are just as many. The oleanders have been so abundant this year and, of course, the petunias have been as plentiful and colorful as ever. The bougainvilleas—but this begins to read like a seed catalogue.

* * *

Our Little Theatre is continuing its activities during the summer, although the major performances are put on during the winter months. The morning program is usually a review of a current New York play. The evening program consists of dinner followed by two or three one-act plays. Lots of fun, and a nice way to get together. Also, we are providing programs for an Army Post near by and each week supply the U. S. O. Lounge with cookies for the boys.

I think this letter begins to sound like a Chamber of Commerce advertising folder, so perhaps I had better stop, but next time I'll try to describe the sunsets in the beautiful Gulf of Mexico.

(Miss) A. DeB.

A Tuesday Column

Physical Education for Whole College Is Berea Way

Berea, Ky.

While many colleges and universities have been chiefly concerned with various sports as competitive events, Berea College for the past decade has given emphasis to a program of physical-education-for-all.

The impact of Berea's training was recently disclosed following a series of "fitness tests" for students. The tests were designed to evaluate each individual: the men as good soldiers; the women as efficient workers on the home front. The results showed that the strength, endurance, and motor skill of Berea's men and women measured up favorably with any similar group in the country.

Special attention was given to all men of selective service age with tests to show their all-round physical efficiency. Supervising the tests was Oscar H. Gunkler, director of physical education and athletics. "The main idea," Mr. Gunkler said, "was to see how the men stacked up against army regulations and to make them conscious of the importance of being in tip-top shape these days."

A combination of physical exams patterned after Army standards and a miniature track meet, the tests included everything from the routine physical examination to acrobatics on the parallel bars.

A posture photograph was made of each student. The picture, a routine procedure of every physical education course at Berea, was pasted on a chart which contained scores for the test. Berea is one of the first colleges to employ the photograph method of checking postures.

The girls were given a similar but less gruelling test. Though likely the co-eds will not be flying bombers or "toting" rifles, they are marking up high scores on strength, endurance and skills, so important for the strenuous wartime requirements of the home front.

Sports have been given an important place in the physical education program, but the department has been built on the conviction that sports should help the individual in using his body correctly. Berea stresses intramural athletics, although the less expensive intercollegiate sports such as basketball, track, swimming and tennis also are maintained. "Less emphasis on gate receipts and more on the physical development of the boy and girl, with athletics for all, not a selected few, has been the aim of the Berea Athletic Department," Director Gunkler said.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 225,000
Previous day's sales 262,293
1942 volume to date 51,536,276
1941 volume to date 63,395,302

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP) — Scattered climbers remained in today's stock market but many leaders jogged along in narrowly irregular territory.

The war news seemed a trifle better although some potential share purchasers stood aside to await the outcome of the conflict in Egypt. Scant stimulation was derived from business or tax developments.

The list hesitated at the start and the direction was hazy in the closing hour although price changes either way generally were small. There were a few exceptions.

Santa Fe jumped about 2 points after mid-day when directors voted a dividend of $1.50 on the common against $1 paid in the four preceding quarters. The other buoyant rails of yesterday did virtually nothing.

Dealings slowed appreciably. Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 225,000 shares.

Stocks in the resistant class most of the time included General Motors, Southern Pacific, Standard Oil (N. J.), Westinghouse, Kennecott, Philip Morris, American Can and Bethlehem.

On the offside at intervals were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Chesapeake & Ohio, Johns-Manville, General Electric and du Pont.

Bonds Advance

Except for a bad spill in Wisconsin Central 4s, the bond market averaged a little higher near the final hour today.

The two 5½ per cent bonds of Laclede Gas were in demand early on news of the filing of a new plan for reorganization of Laclede Gas Light. Other corporates holding above water most of the time included International Telephone 5s, New Haven collateral 6s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Erie 4½s and Cleveland Union Terminal 5s.

Wisconsin Central 4s, Superior & Duluth division, developed acute weakness after the Canadian Pacific Railway issued a statement denying that company was buying, or contemplated buying, any of the bonds. Within 20 minutes after the statement was carried on financial news tickers the bonds dropped more than 10 points on light sales.

Others inclined to backwardness included Delaware & Hudson 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The foreign list held in a narrow range.

U. S. Merchandise Exports Sharply Above Imports

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)— The Commerce Department said today that United States merchandise exports—including lend-lease shipments—exceeded merchandise imports by $1,250,000,000 in the first four months this year.

At this rate, the department said, a new export record will be set in 1942. The figures, moreover, do not include supplies sent to American troops at foreign bases.

As a result of the large proportion of weapons involved in war time trade, 70 per cent of the exports were "finished manufactures," compared with a customary 47 per cent. Shipments of crude materials and foodstuffs declined from a usual 29 per cent to 5.4 per cent.

Imports as a whole, were barely holding their own with a year ago.

London Market Is Slightly Higher

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—The stock market closed slightly higher today coincident with a more favorable interpretation of the battle for Egypt.

British funds were maintained while foreign bonds were idle.

Industrials finished on a firmer note but were lower for the session with home rails off ¼ to ½, oils fractionally easier and kaffirs, diamonds and coppers all dull.

'Economics of War' Topic Of Special Columbia Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An evaluation of the war economies of Germany, the United States and Great Britain and other countries will be given in a special course on "The Economics of War" during the Summer Session of Columbia University. This course and other studies in economics will begin July 7 and continue through Aug. 14.

Many of the studies will deal with the economic and political "frictions and tensions" which brought on the current international situation. "The Economics of War also will comprise discussions of the return to a peace economy and the "economic impact of total war." Professor Antonin Basch will be in charge. Other studies will be given by Professor G. A. Briefs and L. M. Hacker. A seminar in economic fluctuations will be under the direction of Professor Oskar Morgenstern.

Wesson Oil Profit Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Co. reported today for nine months ended May 31 net profit of $1,531,088, equal to $1.12 a common share, compared with $1,729,122, or $1.46 a share, in the comparable period a year ago.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	43½	43	43½	Jun26
48¾	41½	Acme Sti (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun25
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun26
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	4	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	3	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	Jun29
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Cp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Allegp pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun29
6	3½	All'gpfS30ww	1	4	4	4	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
23¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun29
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun26
14	11⅛	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132	132	132	+3
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	13	12¾	12¾	
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jun22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun26
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun29
18⅞	14	Amal Lpf1½g	3	14	14	14	Jun23
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	52	52	52	Jun26
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	14	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
48¾	35¼	Am Airl 1½g	1	34	34	34	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun29
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	Am Cable & R	9	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun29
70½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	1	67⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
23	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	23½	23¼	23½	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58¾	58½	58¾	Jun26
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun25
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	85	85	85	+1
53⅜	37⅜	Am Colortype	1	41⅝	41½	41½	Jun26
9⅞	⅞	Am Distill	2	9	9	9	Jun29
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1⅓e	4	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	12	12	12	Jun29
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	4	4	4	+ ½
21¾	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	21	20⅝	21	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16⅛	AFPS6pf .60k	1	21	21	21	Jun26
48	19⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun23
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	2	26	26	26	Jun26
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun22
36	33⅛	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
47¼	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅞	Am Ice	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun22
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun29
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun29
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
69½	65	Am Lopf 3½pk	7	68	68	68	— 1
11½	⅞	Am M&F .40e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jun29
5¾	4	Am M & Met	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun29
½	½	Am Pow & Lt	2	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅜k	2	17	16⅞	17	Jun29
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun29
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
47	32½	Am S&R pf 7	1	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¾	33	33⅛	— ¾
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12	9⅝	Am Stores 1e	2	10	10	10	Jun25
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16	16	16	Jun25
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ¼
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	24	110½	110	110½	
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	3	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ½
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	125⅜	124⅜	125⅜	Jun23
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅜	22	Am Viscose 1e	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	Jun26
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	6	21⅜	2	2	— ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun21
35⅜	33¼	Am Woolen	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jun29
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 2k	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
57⅜	31½	An Zinc L&S	8	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	Jun29
50	38⅝	Am Z pp21½k	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jun23
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	15	24¾	24½	24¾	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop 1⅔e	1	8	8	8	Jun26
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun25
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	
41⅜	23¼	Armour III	3	27⅜	23¼	23¼	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr23
7¼	5⅞	Armold C 1⅓e	5	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	6	6	6	Jun25
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3	5½	5½	5½	Jun22
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	10	64	63	64	Jun24
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	53	53	53	Jun29
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	123	37	35	36⅞	+ 1¾
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	5	63	62½	63	+ 1¼
34	16¾	Atl G&WI 3g	4	16¾	16½	16½	Jun24
45½	33	AG&WIpf21½e	2	38¼	38	38¼	+ 1¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin .40e	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
7	6⅜	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp 1⅓e	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
7	4¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
43	34	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	45	45	45	Jun29
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	3	8	8	8	
25	21¼	Austin Nichols	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun18
41⅛	23¼	Aviat Cp .10e	10	27⅛	23¼	23¼	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	25⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun29
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Jun29
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	Jun29
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	19	19	19	
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	22½	22½	22½	Jun24
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102¾	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
11⅞	6¼	Beech-Nut 4a	1	86	86	86	+1
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun29
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	7	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jun29
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	20	20	20	Jun29
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	15	51¾	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
121	105¼	Beth Stl pf 7	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl 1e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun29
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	Jun22
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lou ¾e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun25
21⅛	13⅜	Boeing Air 1e	10	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn Al&B (2)	2	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¾
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14	14	14	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	
21⅝	11¼	Boston&Maine	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun25
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—2
18½	15	Brewing C 1½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35	35	35	— ½
11¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1				Jun26
9¼	7	Bkl-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun19
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun27
3⅜	2¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¾	11½	Budd Wh(1⅔e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23	16¼	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
26	19½	Bullard Co	2	16½	16½	16½	
24	19¼	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23	23	23	Jun23
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	Jun25
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Butler Br .60a	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
20¾	19⅜	Butler pf 1½a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun26
37⅜	21⅜	Butte C&Zinc	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun27
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun29
12¼	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun29

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun26
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	10	½	½	½	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
47⅛	33⅛	Canadian Pac	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	30	30	30	Jun25
23⅛	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	Jun20
27¾	23	Carpen S 1½e	1	23	23	23	Jun20
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	66	66	66	Jun25
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	38	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	18	18	18	Jun29
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun29
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun29
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	11	11	11	
3½	2	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
37¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
21½	13¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19	16	Chain Belt 3.40	1	16⅜	16	16	Jun22
17	14¾	Champ Pa ½e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun26
7⅛	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	12	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun25
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jun22
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	

5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	7	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	½	½	½	Jun19
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 11⅔e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun26
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun26
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Jun27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun27
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun29
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun25
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun29
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun29
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	18	59⅛	58⅝	59	— ⅝
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	28	Clark Eq 1⅓e	3	29⅛	28	28	Jun24
29	22	Cleve G B 1⅓e	1	24	24	24	Jun25
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼ae	2	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	5	75¼	75¼	75¼	Jun29
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ½g	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	3	101	101	101	Jun29
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I .1a	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Jun23
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun29
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun25
13¼	11½	Col G&E .10g	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	7½	7½	7½	Jun29
25½	24	Colum Ppf23¼	2	28½	28½	28½	Jun29
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	2	66	66	66	Jun29
22⅛	16⅛	Comb Credit 3	8	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ½
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4½	1	100½	100½	100½	
27⅜	20¾	Coml Inv Tr 3	4	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	7	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
23¼	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼ae	6	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
33⅜	17⅞	Conde N .40e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun24
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	6	10¼	10	10	Jun26
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	Cons Ed(1.60)	40	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
78	66	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	66¾	66¾	66¾	
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf 1½k	2	7¾	7¼	7¾	Jun25
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun24
61⅜	45⅜	Consol Oil ½	12	5	5	4⅞	
8¼	5½	Cons RR Cu pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¾
47⅛	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
317⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	29	29	29	Jun24
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	12	Container 3⅛e	6	12	12	12	
3¼	3¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jun23
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾ae)	7	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
8¼	6⅜	Cont D F ⅜e	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	Jun26
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	36⅛	35¾	36	— ¼
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot 1.40a	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ 1⅛
197⅛	151½	Cont Steel 1⅓e	2	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛	Jun25
121½	85⅜	Cop'weld S .80	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	Jun23
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	49¾	49¾	49⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	32	Coty Inc .15e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
5⅝	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun29
10⅜	12⅞	Crane Co (1g)	6	11¼	11	11¼	
147⅜	123½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	Jun29
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun16
19½	14¾	Crown C&S¼ae	1	18	18	18	Jun29
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	2	36	36	36	Jun29
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun29
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	25	25	25	
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼ae	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
82	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	11	81¼	81¼	81½	Jun22
66	38	Cudahy Pack	1	91½	91½	91½	Jun25
73	46½	Cuneo Pr 1⅓	1	16⅝	16⅓	16⅝	Jun19
⅛	⅛	Curtis Publish	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
183⅛	121½	Curt' ppf1.10k	3	12¾	12	12	— ½
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	3	6

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Hearing Asked For 3 Rubber WPB Officials

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson asked today for a public hearing before a Senate committee for three WPB rubber officials, in reply to recent testimony by Harold A. Simms, Fort Worth, Tex., rubber company official, concerning a $25,000 engineering fee.

Mr. Nelson asked Chairman Gillette (D-Iowa) of the special committee to investigate the uses of farm products, to receive the testimony or Arthur B. Newhall, rubber co-ordinator; Dr. Harry S. Rogers, chief of the WPB rubber branch, and Robert T. Williams, priorities specialist in the branch.

Mr. Simms told the committee June 19 that he had interviewed Mr. Rogers and other branch officials for the purpose of getting priority aid for a rubber reclaiming plant. Mr. Rogers told him, Mr. Simms said, that his plans were "childish" and that he would need the services of an expert who probably would charge $50,000 to redraft them.

Another WPB official participating in the conference, J. H. Davidson, technical specialist to the rubber branch, offered to do the job for $25,000 if he could obtain two weeks' leave, Mr. Simms told the committee.

Mr. Simms subsequently notified Newhall of the conversation, the Fort Worth man told the Senate group, adding that Mr. Newhall suggested he add the cost of the redrafting job to his Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

ODT Truck Ruling Postponed to July 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has postponed from July 1 to July 15 the effective date of orders requiring certain trucks to carry return loads.

ODT said the postponement was issued to allow more time for a general revision of orders governing trucks operated by common, contract, and private carriers in over-the-road service.

As originally drawn, the orders prohibited trucks from returning to their point of origin unless loaded to at least 75 per cent of capacity—considered the minimum efficiency standard for war-time commercial vehicle operation in light of the rubber shortage and lack of new equipment.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 55-51	110.21	110.21	110.21

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
9 Am&For P5s 2030	107¼	107¼	107
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	66	65¼	65¼
1 Am T&T 3¾s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Am T&T 3¾s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
23 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
17 AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	108½	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89¼	89½	89½
1 AT&SF 4s 1995 55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111¼
5 At&Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	64½	64½	64½
13 A C Line 4½s 64	59½	59	59½
4 A C Line 5s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
40 B&O 95 sctA	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
20 B&O 95 st C	31¼	31	31
20 B&O 2000 st D	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
12 B&O 96 st F	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞
50 B&O cv 6s 60 st	20⅜	19⅞	20
16 B&O 4s 48	56⅞	56½	56½
16 B&OPLE&WV 4s 1	48	47⅞	48
7 B&O S W 50 st	37⅜	37¼	37¼
3 B&O T C 4s 59	34	34	34
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52	52	52
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99½	99	99½
1 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	103¼	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¼	102½	102½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅛	100½	100½
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30⅛	29¾	29¾
2 Boston&Me 4½s 60	68¾	68½	68¾
13 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74½	74½	74½
2 Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79½	79½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15 Can Pac 5s 54	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	96½	96½	96½
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	87¾	87½	87½
18 Can Pac 4s prep	69⅛	69	69
2 Carrier & Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
1 Celanese 3s 55	101	101	101
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
45 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅜	52½	52½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70½	70½
5 Cen RR N J 4s 87 Reg	15¾	15½	15½
10 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16	15⅞	16
7 C&O 4½s 92	128⅜	128¼	128¼
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
7 CB&Q gen 4s 71 A	72	72	72
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	64	64	64
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76	76	76
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2 Chi Erie 5s 82	120¾	120¾	120¾
4 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
3 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15⅛	15	15
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
27 CM&SP 4½s C	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36½	36	36½
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35½	35⅜	35½
10 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	30	29	29⅜
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2030	18⅜	18½	18½
20 Chi & NW 3½s 87	25½	25¼	25½
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	13⅜	13½	13⅜
10 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	23	23	23
10 CRI & P 4s 88	21	21	21
10 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	12⅞	12½	12⅞
133 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	93½	93½	93½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	42½	42½	43½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	45⅛	45	45
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	67	65⅜	67
11 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	69	69	69
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	67	67	67
8 Clev Un Term 5s 73	61¾	61½	61¾
17 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	80½	80½	80½
6 Col F & I 5s 70	22½	22½	22½
6 Col & So 4½s 80	86¼	86¼	86¼
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	83¼	83¼	83¼
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	109½	109½	109½
1 Commwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105	105
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	30	30	30
1 Con Rys 4s 54	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3 CubaNoRR 5½s42rct	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Davison Ch 5½s 70	56	55¾	55¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	17	17	17
5 D & R G 4½s 36	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
65 D & R G 4s 36	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
38 D & R G West 5s 78	111	111	111
3 Det Ed 4s 65	103	103	103
26 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	105½	105½	105½
7 Erie 4½s 53	46¾	46¼	46¼
30 Erie 4½s 2015	46¾	46¼	46¼
4 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4 56	106¼	106¼	106¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
100Fla E Cst 5s 74	13	12¾	13
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	12	12	12
5 Frances Sug 6s 56	74	74	74
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	95	95
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	80¼	80¼	80¼
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	93⅜	93½	93⅜
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	70	70	70
2 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	90	90	90
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	50½	50½	50½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102	102	102
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109½	109½	109½
2 Housatonic 5s 37	85	85	85
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39½	39½	39½
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41⅞	41½	41½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12⅞	12⅞
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101⅜	101½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¼	47¼	47
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43½	44
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44¼	44½
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
22 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	50	50	50
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
40 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43	42⅞	42⅞
30 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	104	104	104
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	101⅝	101⅜	101½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	11½	11½	11½
5 Int Gt Nor 4½s 52	18	17⅞	18
48 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17½	15¾	17
72 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17½	15¾	17½
26 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	27	26¾	27
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
6 Int Paper 5s 47	57¼	56¾	57¼
23 Int T&T 5s 55	45	45	45
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	68	68	68
4 K C South 5s 50	109	109	109
2 K C Term 4s 60	100	100	100
20 Lac Gas 6s '42	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	87½	86	85½
90 Lac Gas 5½s '53	87¼	85¼	85½
45 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	99	99	99
2 Lac Gas 5s '45	72	72	72
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	39	39	39
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33	33	33½
35 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31	30½	30½
35 Leh Val 4s 2003	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	96	96	96
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	112	112	112
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	100	100	100
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	91	91	91
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Louis & N 4s '60 B	89½	89½	89½
6 Lou & N So Jt M 4s	47	47	47
8 Maine Cen 4½s '60	46½	46½	46½
1 Manati Sug 4½s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 McKesse&Rob 3½s '56	54	53¾	53¾
4 Mich Cen 4½s 79	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	32½	32½	32½
25 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	4½	4½	4½
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	13¼	13¼	13½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¼	13	13¼
40 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	35¼	34⅞	35
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	18½	18½	18½
25 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	31	30¾	31
27 M-K-T 4½s 78	39½	39	39
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29¼	29⅛	29¼
14 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	27¾	27½	27½
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¾	27½	27½
5 PCC & StL 4½s 77	27¾	27½	27½
3 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	27¾	27½	27½
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 59B	27⅞	27½	27½
11 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	27¾	27¼	27¼
4 Portl Gen 4 4½s 60	31⅜	31¼	31¼
15 Prov Sec 4s 57	104	104	104
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	75	74½	74½
18 Readg 4½s 97 A	75½	75	75½
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Republic Steel 4½s 56	52	52	52
2 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	49	48¼	48½
25 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	24½	23⅞	24½
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	95½	95½	95½
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	87½	87½	87½
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
6 St L S F 5s 50 B	14⅛	12⅞	13¼
63 St L S F 4½s 78	13¼	12⅞	13¼
11 St L S F 4s 50 A	12½	12½	12½
5 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	44¼	44	44¼
16 St L SW 5s 52	23½	23	23
11 St L SW rfg 5s 90	79	79	79
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	70½	70¼	70½
2 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	100½	100½	100½
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	102½	102½	102½
16 Schenley Distill 4s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8½	8¼	8¼
15 ea A L 6s 45 ct	7½	7⅜	7½
21 Sea AL 4s 50 st	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
31 Sea Al rfg 4s 59	99	99	99
14 Sea-AlFla 6s 35 A ct	97	97	97
5 Shell Un 2¼s 54	102½	102½	102½
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	105½	105½	105½
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107¾	107¼	107¾
5 So Bell T&T 2¼s 62	50⅜	50	50¼
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50	49¾	49¾
38 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50½	50¼	50⅜
22 So Pac 4½s 69	64¼	64	64
12 So Pac rfg 4s 55	58	57½	57¾
22 So Pac clt 4s 49	84	84	84
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	52¾	52⅜	52¾
40 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	86⅜	86	86⅛
8 South Ry 6½s 56	82½	82	82½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	63¾	63¾	64⅛
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	79	79	79
5 South Ry Mem 5s 96	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
5 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Superior Oil 3½s 56	86	86	86
20 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	106½	106½	106½
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	59½	59¼	59½
3 Tex & Pac 5ss '80D	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
2 Third Ave 4s '60	85½	85½	85½
2 T St L & W 4s '50	97½	97½	97½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	96¼	96	96¼
6 Un Pav 3½s 71	92	92	92
7 Un Drug 5s 53	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	96¼	96	96
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Vt El & Pow 3½s 68	102	102	102
1 Wabash 5s 76	9	9	9
1 Wabash 5s 76	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
30 Wabash 4½s 91	100	100	100
11 Wabash 4s 81	57	57	57
30 Wabash 4s 71	56½	56½	56½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	57	57	57
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	85⅜	85¼	85¼
9 Warner Bros 6s 41	5	5	5
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	104	104	104
12 West Shore 4s 2361	75	74½	75
15 Westn Md 4s '52	75½	75	75½
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	102	102	102
1 Western Un 5s '51	52	52	52
11 Western Un 5s '60	49¼	48¼	48½
2 Western Un 4½s '50	24½	23⅞	24½
2 West Elec Mfg 2½ '51	95½	95½	95½
1 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	87½	87½	87½
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	41½	41	41
140 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	30	20	20

Foreign Bonds

61 Argentine 4½s 48	95	94¾	95
1 Australia 4½s 56	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
3 Belgium 6½s 49	95	95	95
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32¾	32⅜	32¾
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32¾	32⅜	32¾
6 Brazil 8s 41	66¼	66¼	66¼
5 Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Canada 3¼s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 Cile 6s '61 Fem asb	16	16	16
1 Denmark 6s '42	48	48	48
4 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Porto Alegr 7½s 66	16	16	16
5 Rio de Janiero 6½s 53	14	14	14
5 Sao Paulo Cty 8s 52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Urug ai 3¾s 4s 4¼s 78	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	59	59	59

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,183,000; previous day, 7,495,600; week ago, 6,261,700; year ago, 6,574,500; two years ago, 3,898,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,104,824,700; year ago, 1,104,525,325; twen years ago, 853,145,400.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
2200	Atl Cst Fish	3	2⅞	3⅛
200	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Avery&Sonspf (13⅛)	15	13	15
100	Babcock&Wil (3⅛e)	18½	18½	18½
100	Baldwin Loco war	2¼	2¼	2⅜
200	Berk & Gay Furn	2⅛	2	2
200	Bellanca Aircr	110	110	110
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	71	71	71⅛
300	Beech Airc	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Barium Sta Stl	1¾	1½	1¾
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ainsworth (1¾g8)	86½	86	86½
200	Alum Co Am	89½	89½	89½
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	114	114	114
100	Air Way El Ap	19	19	19
100	Allied Prod (1g)	101⅛	101	101
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	5	5	5
100	Am Cen Mfg	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
75	Am C P&LA	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
700	Am Cyan B	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	9⅞	9	9⅛
100	Am Lt & T (1.20)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Am Meter (1⅜e)	43½	43½	43½
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Am Whit Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Anch Post F	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
80	Appl El Pr pf (4½)	7½	7½	7½
600	Ark N Gas pf	7½	7½	7½
600	Ark N Gas pf	7½	7½	7½
200	Ashland Oil && R	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Braz Tr L&P h 40	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
300	Breeze Corp (1g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Brewst Aero (30g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
600	Bridgpt Mach	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Brill A	54	54	54
10	Brown-FDis pf (1½g)	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Buckeye P L (4)	10½	10½	10½
100	Buf N&EP 80	75½	75⅜	75½
30	Cent Ma Pow pf (6)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Cities Service	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Cit Svc pf (3g)	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	Claude Neon Lts	26	26	26
50	Clove El Illum (2½g)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	Colonial Airlines	19½	19½	19½
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	¾	¾	¾
300	Colum O&G	15	15	15
50	Comm P Svc (2)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1200	Conn Tel & El	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Cons G E Bal (3.60)	49½	49½	49½
100	Cons G&E Bnf B (4½g)	29½	29½	29½
100	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	35	34¾	35
200	Coop-B pr pf (3)	14¼	14¼	14¼
700	Creole Pet (1½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	CubanAtlSug (1½e)	3	3	3
100	Dejay Stores (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
400	DivcoTwinTrk (2½k)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
50	East G&FPrpf (4½g)	45	45	45
50	East Mall Iron (1e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Easy Wash MB (3⅜g)	1	1	1
700	El Bond & Sh	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	4	4	4
500	Equity Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Fairchild En&Air	51	51	51
20	Fire As Phil (2g)	77	75	77
175	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Frank Cou Dis	71½	71½	71½
10	Gen G&E pf B	40	40	40
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	11	10⅞	10⅞
800	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	6	6	6
100	Goodchaux Sug B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Goldfield Con	69½	69½	69½
50	Gt Atl & P nv	29½	29½	29½
50	Gt Nor Pap (2)	½	½	½
100	Gt Nor Brew	27	26⅝	26⅝
1300	Gulf Oil (1a)	106	105½	106
50	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	49	48¾	48¾
300	Humble Oil (¾g)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	Hum-Ross Fr (.10e)	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
200	Hygrd Sylv (8e)	12½	12½	12½
20	Ind Svc 6 pf	66⅜	65½	65½
300	Ins Co N Am (21½a)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Int Hyd-El pf	10	10	10
200	Int Petrol (hi)	7	6⅞	7
1900	Int Hosp Eq (.80)	15	14	14
100	Irtron Firem vtc (1.20)	10	10	10
300	Klein (DE) (1)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Knott Corp (.10e)	84½	84¼	84½
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	2	2	2
100	Lamson Corp (.20e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Lehigh C&N (⅛e)	11	11	11
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	11	4⅜	4⅜
800	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1½	1⅝
800	Loudon Pack	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Louis L & E (.20e)	21	21	21
150	Mercant Strs (3g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Mich Bumper	159	158½	159
100	Mont Ward A (7)	106	103½	105½
100	Mountain St T&T (7)	2	2	2
200	Nat Bellas Hess	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	83	83	83
225	Nat P&L pf (6)	82½	82½	82½
10	Nat P&L pf st (6)	6	6	6
200	NatRubMch (½e)	9	8¾	9
100	Nat Sug Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nestle-Lemur A .10g	23½	23½	23½
25	NEPA 6 pf	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
50	New Eng T&T 3¼e	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	NJ Zinc Ld	90½	90½	90½
100	NY P&L 7 pf 7	16	16	16
50	NY Sipbd fd sh 11½e	36	36	36
10	Niag Hud 2 pf 5	8¾	8½	8¾
400	Niles-Bem-P (.25e)	17½	17½	17½
200	NorAmRayA (1e)	102¼	102	102
50	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	102½	102	102½
20	Okla NG cv pf (5½)	28	28	28
100	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	28	28	28
30	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	81	81	81
1200	Pantepec Oil Ven	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1900	Pennroad (1¼g)	82¼	82	82
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	47	47	47
30	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	5⅛	5	5
50	Phoenix Sec	50	49¾	50
50	Pitts&Lake E (2e)	69¾	69¾	69¾
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
25	PugSdP&L $6 pf	39	38	38
150	PugSdP&L $6 pf	143	143	143
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	10	10	10
50	Reliance E&E	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Republic Avia	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Ryan Cons Pet	11 2/32	11 2/32	11 2/32
100	St Regis Pap pf	16	16	16
300	Schulte D A	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛
50	Sherwin-Wms (3)	57	57

Commerce and Finance

Wage Findings Seen Test of President's Anti-Inflation Policy

Business and Industry

Fiscal Year Is Costliest In History

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Having spent in 12 months more than the entire cost of the first World War, the Treasury closed books today on the costliest fiscal year in its history.

It was a temporary record, though, because the budget for the new fiscal year beginning tomorrow is more than double the old year's.

Huge War Costs

Exact figures won't be available for a few days, but preliminary tabulations showed that in the last year the Treasury spent $26,000,000,000 for direct war purposes plus enough more for other governmental activities (some of which were related to the war) to make an expenditures total of approximately $32,500,000,000.

The war figure compared with an official computation that the direct cost of the first World War to the United States, from the time of its entry in 1917 until the peace treaty was ratified in 1921, was $25,729,000,000. Pensions, adjusted compensation, and other items since then would add many more billions to this figure.

The previous one-year spending record (for all purposes) was $18,522,895,000 in the 12 months which ended June 30, 1919.—the last year of the first World War. Last year's total was more than twice as much as the $12,710,629,823 spent in the preceding year.

But starting tomorrow, the year's bill, as estimated by Budget Director Harold D. Smith, will be $73,141,000,000, including $67,000,000,000 for direct war purposes.

Although lagging nearly $20,000,000,000 behind spending—a record deficit—taxes set a new high mark, too, exceeding $12,720,000,000. This compared with $7,607,211,852 in the preceeding year and a World War I high of $6,694,000,000.

Treasury Sells Bonds

To make up this deficit, the Treasury sold $6,000,000,000 of war bonds, and about $14,000,000,000 more of regular securities.

This brought the total Treasury debt, including guaranteed obligations of Government corporations, to a peak of $76,600,000,000.

All these figures represented actual cash taken in and paid out, but meanwhile Congress was appropriating more billions for war until the authorized war program exceeded $200,000,000,000 — more than the United States Government had spent in all the time from the inauguration of George Washington as President until the Japs dived on Pearl Harbor.

In the last year, the Army outspent every other agency with a record of more than $12,000,000,000. The Navy was next with nearly $8,000,000,000. Lend-lease, in its first full fiscal year of operation, cost $4,000,000,000. Loans to China, merchant shipbuilding and other war activities cost about $2,000,000,000.

Biggest of the so-called "non-war" costs was approximately $1,250,000,000 to pay interest on the soaring debt.

G. M. Executive

Fabian Bachrach

Norman M. Ross

General Motors Corp. announces that the Brown-Lipe-Chapin division of the corporation's guide lamp division at Syracuse, N. Y., has been made a separate division of General Motors. Norman M. Ross, who has been works manager at Brown-Lipe-Chapin, becomes general manager of the new division.

Harmony Between Government And Business Predicted

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Eugene Casey, special executive assistant to President Roosevelt, predicted that after the war "Government and business will walk hand-in-hand toward the building of a better world."

He told the National Industrial Advertisers' Association that "in the post-war we will do away with dogmas that cause distrust and ridicule."

"Business," Mr. Casey predicted, "will accept legitimate enlightened guidance by intelligent, public-minded Government agencies in the same spirit that the people of the world will accept a policing of the world after a new peace has been born.

"We will build a new assembly line to replace the assembly line of war. This will be a dual Government-industry line; one of harmony, goodwill and understanding. . . .

"We are destined to build a world whose air will be free, whose land will be free and whose seas will be free; a world without force or subjugation. . . ."

Large Brokerage Houses Consolidate

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidation of the brokerage and investment firms of Paine, Webber & Co. and Jackson & Curtis under the name of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis was announced.

The firms were founded more than 60 years ago in Boston. The new firm will hold memberships in the New York exchange and various other security and commodity exchanges. All partners of the concerns will become partners of the new firm.

WLB Panel Says 'Little Steel' Can Pay $1 a Day Wage Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — A War Labor Board panel report in the "Little Steel" cases gave strong support today to pleas for a wage increase, "union security" in the form of a maintenance-of-membership clause, and the company check-off of union dues.

The three-man panel did not specify the amount of increase it believed justified. It said the four companies involved were able to pay the $1 a day asked for by the CIO United Steel Workers and said the buying power of the earnings of the steel worker had decreased about 13.3 per cent since the last general change of wage rates in the industry. The labor member of the panel said $1 increase at least was justified and supported the full union shop. The industry member objected to a maintenance of membership clause.

The case affects about 157,000 employees of Bethlehem, Republic and Inland Steel companies, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

The panel submitted "findings" rather than recommendations. The board will hear oral argument at a public hearing on Wednesday before considering a decision.

Maintenance of Membership

Members of the panel were: Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation, representing the public; Cyrus S. Ching, vice president of the U. S. Rubber Company, representing employers, and Richard T. Frankensteen of the CIO United Auto Workers, representing labor. The dispute has been in the panel's hands since the second week of February.

"Maintenance of union membership" means that men who are union members must remain so to retain their jobs, while the check-off is a system whereby the company deducts union dues from workers' pay and turns them over to the union.

The panel suggested that "maintenance-of-membership and the check-off, if granted, should apply only to those employees who are members in good standing of the union, at a date which shall be a brief period, such as a fortnight, after the board advises the union members of its ruling. The ruling, if made, should also apply to those who become members of the union thereafter."

On the wage question, the panel gave weight to three arguments of the union: Ability to pay, comparable wages elsewhere, and change in living costs. Two other arguments were found not sustained: the union's right to a greater share of the savings brought about by increased productive efficiency in the industry, and the inadequacy of wages when judged by health and decency standards. The average annual income of steel workers in 1941 was $1,926.

Discussing ability to pay, the panel said the $1 a day increase would cost Bethlehem $23,000,000, Republic $16,500,000, Youngstown $4,700,000, and Inland $3,300,000.

How Companies Are Affected

The 1941 earnings before Federal profit taxes were listed as: Bethlehem, $119,758,000; Republic, $70,288,000; Youngstown, $37,624,000; Inland, $38,079,000.

If the union received the $1 increase, the 1942 earnings prior to Federal profit taxes were estimated by the panel as follows: Bethlehem, $90,000,000; Republic, $50,000,000; Youngstown, $30,000,000; Inland, $30,000,000.

"It will be noted," said the report, "that in each case the figure is substantially greater than any year in the 1931-40 decade, and is in the case of Bethlehem over six times, Republic over 13 times, Youngstown over 20 times, and Inland over three times the average annual earning for the period."

Discussing a managament point that earnings before profit taxes are not a proper criterion of ability to pay, the panel said:

"Profit taxes represent the Government's opinion of the extent to which the Government should share in the net profits of business after all other expenses, including labor costs, have been deducted. To propose that wages should be affected by profit taxes is to propose that labor's return should be conditioned by the Government's impost on industry. The panel believes that this neither can nor should be the case, and the panel's findings that the companies are able to pay is not affected by the results flowing from any change of policy, relating to profit taxes, on the part of the Government."

Government Loses

If the House Ways and Means Committee's profit tax proposal were adopted, and the $1 increase granted, the panel said 94 per cent of the wage advance would be absorbed by diminished taxes and 6 per cent would be the net fraction borne by the companies, translated into dollars as follows: Bethlehem, $1,380,000; Republic, $990,000; Youngstown, $282,000; Inland, $198,000. If the Treasury's profit tax proposal were adopted, the panel added, 11¼ per cent of the requested wage advance would be absorbed by the companies and 88¾ per cent by diminished taxes.

The panel agreed that every wage increase has an inflationary effect proportionate to its size and base, but doubted one company's conclusion that "increases in steel wages spread like wildfire throughout the other industries in the country." The panel expressed the belief that "general economic conditions are the principal cause of changes in wage rates, rather than any specific change in a particular industry."

The panel also agreed that with the supply of available consumers' goods diminishing, "the national consumers' pie is going to be smaller," even though the national money income will grow. The panel then added:

"To ask labor to accept less than its proportionate share of the nation's money income in order to prevent labor from acquiring too much pie leaves out of account that money has value even when it must be saved.

"The panel does not, however, intend to imply that a technique of forced savings can properly be worked out in the course of adjusting labor disputes."

Comparative Wages

Discussing comparative wages, the panel said hourly earnings in the steel industry in 1942 (99.1 cents) will be greater than hourly earnings in durable goods (93.1), and greater still than hourly earnings in all manufacturing (87.7) "but in both cases the percentage difference will be less than it was in the past."

The report added that "for reasons mentioned in the body of this section, weekly earnings should be given more than their usual weight in the present determination of a just wage for the steel workers."

One of these reasons cited was the great fluctuation in wage earnings. The weekly average went as low as $14.50 in 1932, the panel said, rising to $37.02 in 1941. "High weekly earnings in good years," it asserted, "appear to condition the economic well-being of the steel worker."

Another stated reason was that in contrast with durable goods and all manufacturing, steel is a three-shift industry operating at capacity, and extra hours of work at premium rates are not available to the steel worker to the same extent they are in other industries. Weekly earnings in steel for 1942 were estimated at $40.93, compared with $44.12 in durable goods, whereas in March, 1941, earnings in durable goods were less than steel's.

Inland Steel Company announced that it had protested against such comparisons. It said:

"To give weight to average weekly earnings in an overtime industry in determining just wages for a flat-time industry would have the effect of paying workers in the latter industry for work which they never do.

"This would impose a grossly unjust burden on the employers of such workers and on the consumers of the products manufactured by them."

U. S. Warned Of Shortage In Manpower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee warned the nation that it faces "a critical shortage of manpower in indstry, agriculture and the government service which will reach a peak in approximately October of this year."

This can be met, the committee said in its report on a $1,830,487,615 defense appropriation bill, by training workers within and out of industry and by transferring workers from nonessential to essential industries.

"The possibility of 4,500,000 men in the Army by the end of 1942, and 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men in 1943," the committee said, coupled with a shifting of workers from farms and nonessential work to industry and the necessity of adequate farm labor to supply the food needs of the United Nations, "require careful management of our manpower resources."

The committee estimated a need for an additional 11,000,000 workers in industry and 2,500,000 on the farms, and said from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 of these probably could be recruited from peacetime industry, 1,000,000 from professional and other sources, 1,500,000 from the unemployed, and 2,000,000 from among "housewives, youths, and retired workers."

To enable the war manpower commission to recruit, train and place this vast army of new workers, the committee approved an appropriation of $3,114,000 for the agency headed by Paul V. McNutt.

The impact of the labor shortage, Mr. McNutt told the committee, has not reached its peak "by any means," but may come in October.

As much as possible, Mr. McNutt said, the commission hopes to keep the migration of workers "down to the lowest possible point" by taking war work to areas where the largest reserve pools of labor are to be found, instead of by moving the workers to the work areas.

Coal Dealers Urged To Take Interest In U. S. Regulations

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Retail coal dealers were urged today by Arnold Levy, general counsel for the Bituminous coal division, to take an increasing interest in the formulation of government regulations for their industry.

Before the third interstate coal conference and eighth annual meeting of the American Retail Coal Association, Mr. Levy declared in a prepared address:

"Government supervision of ordinary business processes, no doubt, will increase rather than decrease for the duration, as the need for action in aid of our victory program becomes apparent."

Mr. Levy told the retailers that activities of the Bituminous coal division had been handicapped by lack of interest and co-operation on the part of the coal industry's ultimate marketers.

"As far as domestic coal is concerned, the retail dealer is a necessary link in the chain of coal movement from mines to yards and from the yards to the consumers' bins. The task of effecting that movement could not be accomplished without the wholehearted co-operation and participation of the retail industry."

Utility Director

Warren L. Pierson

Elected a director of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. Mr. Pierson, who was counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, became general counsel and trustee of the Export-Import Bank when it was formed in 1934 and has been its president since 1936.

Spring Pig Crop Estimated 25 P. C. Larger Than 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated the 1942 spring pig crop totaled about 62,000,000 head or 25 per cent more than in the spring crop of 1941.

The department said hog production in 1942 would be much the largest on record.

A 1942 fall pig crop of about 43,500,000 head was indicated by farmers' reports on sows bred or to be bred to farrow this fall.

Such a crop would be 22 per cent larger than 1941.

Spring and fall crops combined would total 105,500,000 head as compared with 85,000,000 in 1941. This would be the first time in history that the pig crop for a full year exceeded 100,000,000 head.

The department had urged farmers to increase hog production to assure ample supplies of pork for war needs, including shipments to Great Britain and Russia under the lend-lease program.

The number of sows farrowed this spring was estimated at 9,819,000 head, or 2,049,000 more than in the spring of 1941. Reports indicate that 6,892,000 sows have been or will be bred to farrow this fall.

Chesapeake Corp. Tax Claims Settled

BALTIMORE (AP)—An order filed in Circuit Court disclosed settlement of Federal tax claims against the Chesapeake Corporation receivership for $1,200,000, leaving large assets of the former Van Sweringen holding company for distribution to stockholders.

Judge Rowland K. Adams signed the documents sanctioning the tax settlement upon request of E. Asbury Davis, receiver of the Chesapeake Corporation, which was placed in receivership in 1939 by action of a group of former directors acting as trustees in a voluntary dissolution.

The receivership assets, papers disclosed, amount to $8,612,476.38 and include $2,535,646.88 in cash, 199,786 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad stock valued at nearly $6,000,000, and 18,500 shares of Pere Marquette Railway stock valued at more than $83,000.

Mr. Davis said the Government had pressed a tax claim of $8,093,700.08 based on alleged liability for 1936, 1937, and 1938 of $6,712,469.84 plus interest, and told the court the $1,200,000 settlement was advisable.

U. S. to Buy Canned Apricots for Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has asked canners to submit offers for 840,000 cases of solid pack canned apricots for lend-lease shipment.

The department said it would pay $8 per dozen for No. 10 size cans of U. S. Grade F solid-pack pie apricots provided the canners agreed to pay growers at least $70 a ton for the fresh fruit delivered at the cannery.

The amount sought by the department was about one-fourth of the total pack expected this season.

Interstate Trade Barriers Reduced Under War Necessity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The whole range of war-hampering interstate trade barriers is being effectively reduced, the Department of Commerce announced today.

The new steps initiated by the Joint Federal-State Committee have been notably successful in bringing about a uniformity of regulation governing trade and travel between the states.

Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments and author of the latest Commerce Department report, declared that while such uniformity was desirable prior to last Dec. 7, it has been made mandatory by the war.

When the committee came to grips with the retarding mesh of interstate trade restrictions six weeks ago, it found, Mr. Bane reported, one immediate and acute problem definitely impeding the war effort and for which there was a ready solution.

Motor Transport Problem

This had to do with motor transport. A number of states had been working with the United States Bureau of Public Roads with respect to minimum standards. These standards were approved by the War Department, were approved by the Joint Federal-State Committee, and were adopted by all the states within a period of 10 days.

"Thus," said Mr. Bane, "the movement started more than four years ago for the elimination of interstate trade barriers and the re-establishment of America as the largest free-trade area in the world has been pushed ahead under pressure of war—pushed ahead in the same manner and by use of the same device that has characterized the development of our governmental institutions and services—the device of co-operative government—local, state, and Federal areas, all inhabited by the same people, all working together for the common good."

Mr. Bane emphasized that the Governors' Conference of 1938 began the major initiative to make an end to the "Balkanization" of the American Union by taking the leadership in opposing these restrictions in their every aspect.

At the suggestion of the Governors' Conference, the Council of State Governments called a national meeting of representatives and delegations from all of the states, which was held in Chicago early in 1939.

The state officials at that time agreed among themselves not only to oppose further legislation which would establish barriers, but to do everything within their power to repeal existing laws of a discriminatory nature.

Productive Conference

Perhaps no conference of State officials has yielded results so generally beneficial. The extension of trade barriers was stopped—practically stopped in its tracks: and much progress has been made toward repealing laws that were already on the books.

For instance, many states have repealed their port-of-entry laws, or have revised them to eliminate discriminatory features. Public-purchase-preference statutes have been repealed or revised in about a dozen states. Duties or inspection fees which had been levied on farm products of other states have been repealed to a considerable extent.

Interstate license wars, or threat of wars, which flourished soon after the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment have, in general, been adjusted through reciprocal arrangements and through interstate co-operation; and constructive plans have been developed by a number of states for the solution of interstate transport difficulties.

The joint Federal-State Committee is today devoting itself to a three-fold attack on the remaining phases of the trade barrier problem. One is to see that no new barriers are erected. Another is to remove as many as possible of those still in force. The third is to secure the enactment of uniform regulations. Continuing headway is being made.

Teamwork Urged To Meet Postwar Industrial Transition

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Anderson Pace, of Chicago, general industrial agent of the Illinois Central Railroad system, said that teamwork of the right kind by industry, federal and state agencies and trade and civic organizations could solve problems of postwar industrial transition.

Mr. Pace, in an address prepared for delivery before the Pittsburgh Conference of the Society of Industrial Realtors, said postwar problems included filling of the industrial gap in areas where raw materials have been used in tremendous quantities during the war and the disposition of workers who have migrated in large numbers from their homes and may return upon cessation of hostilities.

He said preparation for such teamwork has already begun, adding, "good co-ordination and good planning will be needed to bridge the transition whether or not industrial activity continues at a high level."

Mr. Pace suggested the creation of an informal body that could "bring about the interchange of industrial information to the benefit of the country as a whole." He told of the development now of what he termed "shock troops" in mid-western and southern communities, adding "they will provide a trained force ready to handle postwar complications resulting from dislocations of population and industry during the emergency war period."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dropping for a gap on Monday the 22nd, the stock market last week moved east and west for the smallest week's range in many months and the smallest week's trading in volume, 1,412,000 shares, this year. This was only slightly over 250,000 shares a day, against the current estimate that the average brokerage house needs a 400,000 share average day to break even. The mythical average break-even point was 800,000 shares two years ago and 1,250,000 shares five years ago.

The Monday drop followed the loss of Tobruk but the steadiness of the market the rest of the week seemed to say that it had not been suffering from too much optimism; for continued bad news from Egypt, the Ukraine, the Aleutian Islands and Chekiang province did not jar prices further, even among the so-called peace or post-war stocks.

Rails Show Strength

There was, in fact, considerable strength in the rails, which in recent weeks had been black-listed as war babies. The bottom in the rails seems to have been hit on Thursday, when New York Central made a record low of 6⅜ following a report that in May it had the best net income for any month in 10 years. It reported $4.07 a share last year and the statisticians say it may report $6.00 this year and might even pay a dividend.

Other rails enjoying dividend talk (after Erie) include Great Western preferred, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway. Speculative rail liens and defaulted rails also closed the week strong. The one cloud on the horizon is the possibility of a further wage demand this year from rail labor.

Commodities continued weak despite the stubborn insistence of the House of Representatives that the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not be allowed to sell grains at less than parity prices. Apparently the markets are assuming that in a showdown either the Administration will Rommel this position or else the President will veto the Agricultural Appropriations bill.

Sugar continued weak, with western companies offering beet sugar in eastern cane territory at 20 points under the cane price, through September with the usual guarantees against price decline. In fact the trade has, in the face of the present sugar surplus, reverted pretty generally to its easy-going sales terms for as far ahead as buyers can be induced to buy. Principal interest in the trade during the week was in the kind of statement OPA would put out to justify its position, and after the statement appeared the feature of interest was how OPA will get back off the limb where it now rests.

The Sugar Controversy

No kind words were spoken by sugar men to thank Secretary Wickard for his piece in Colliers' in which he said harsh words about sugar as a food. This matter is becoming a major concern for the sugar people, and for once beet and cane people see eye to eye on the danger to their business of the new fashion in nutritional theory disparaging sugar; but they don't seem to know quite what to do about it.

Hogs were an exception to the dullness of commodities, rising to a 25-year peak of $14.70 at Chicago, at which point the packers will have a hard time to make money under the ceiling on finished meat prices. The rise ignores the enormous prospective production of 105,000,000 pigs this year, but it does so because lease-lend requirements will take most or all of this 25 per cent increase over last year, making pork one of the tightest foods for the rest of the year.

Several more holes were punched in the price ceiling during the week as producers or distributors here and there had to get higher prices to ease them out of impossible squeezes; and with Congress still trying to push farm prices up and the Administration not trying very hard to hold wages down, Leon Henderson began to look like King Canute.

Treasury operations seem to be grooming the market for a big bond offering. The Treasury seems to have developed a cycle of financing operations in which it offers certificates one month, medium bonds the next and long bonds the third. The June war bond figures indicate that the Treasury's goal of $800,000,000 cannot be met. Sales will do well to reach $700,000,000. Income tax instalments may have been one retarding cause. This brings a show-down so much the nearer on prospective "forced savings" or compulsory loans from low-income persons.

Tax Exempts Strong

Tax-exempt issues were strong again, adding to their considerable gains since the low at the beginning of the year when the Treasury proposed to tax them. Reasons appear to be first the strength of local government authorities in influencing Congress; second the fact that as long as these issues remain tax-exempt every increase in the income tax makes them more valuable; and third the fact that they acquire an increasing scarcity value as some are paid off and others refunded and new financing by states and cities is naturally being held at a minimum.

With the changed situation in the arms program it looks as though the steel industry was due for some ribbing from the correspondence-school detectives of the Congressional investigating committees. Current pinch is now in plate, with the fastest of the western shipyards reported so far ahead of their plate supply they may have to shut down for a while till the mills can catch up, while John Pelley says the railroads will get only about 68 per cent of the steel needed for rail equipment.

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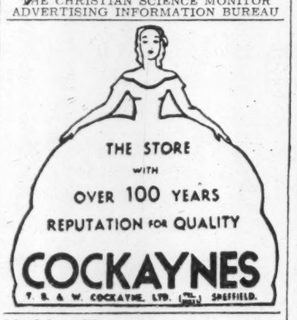

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back,
To look out and not in, and
To lend a hand.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

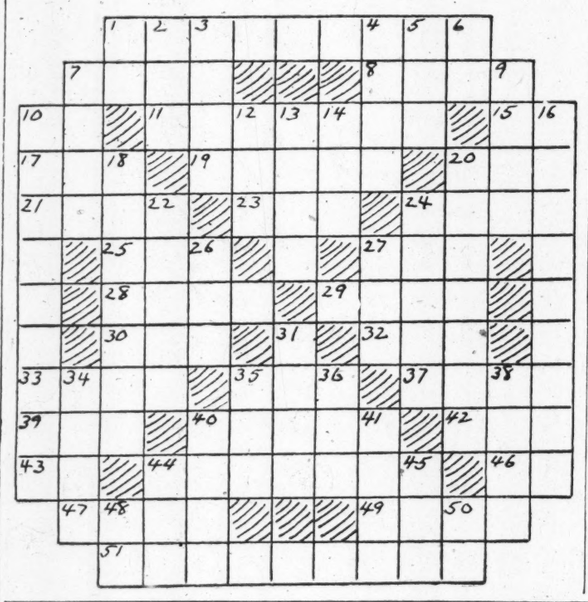
Across

1—Who is Sieglinde's son in "Ring of the Nieblung"?
7—Italo Campanini did what to gain fame?
8—It is said that all roads lead to what place?
10—Near.
11—In Longfellow's poem of Hiawatha's childhood, who fell from the full moon?
15—Civil service (abbr.).
17—Dinah is what in "Alice in Wonderland"?
19—What are baseball teams called?
20—Craft.
21—If what creature "could have fed in silence, it would have had more of a feast"?
23—Large cask is what?
24—What river of Asia flows to Sakhalin Gulf?
25—Fish eggs.
27—To sing with closed lips.
28—What mountain is mentioned in Tennyson's "The Golden Supper"?
29—In Vergil's "Aeneid," who entertained Aeneas after his flight from Troy?
30—Tatter.
32—What is peg at which quoits are pitched?
33—What is a silver-white metallic element?
35—What is a custom followed for a time with exaggerated zeal?
37—What is first name of Schipa, operatic tenor?
39—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
40—What birds are mentioned as yoked by Venus in Byron's "Don Juan"?
42—What is a pointed tool for making small holes in leather?
43—Nova Scotia (abbr.).
44—What is capital of Venezuela?
46—What is Roman numeral for 2?
47—To be skilled in.
49—What is a large marine fish of northern Europe and Greenland?
51—Who composed opera "Daughter of the Regiment"?

Down

1—What is a symbol for samarium?
2—Tavern.
3—What is first name of Petri, celebrated pianist?
4—What is name of an opera by Mascagni?
5—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
6—Doctor of Music (abbr.).
7—An asterisk is what?
9—What is the color of unbleached linen?
10—Phil Baker plays what musical instrument?
12—What is a small violin formerly used by dancing masters?
13—Burden.
14—Adult males.
16—Which of Lipari Islands has a burning volcano?
18—Bullfighters on foot are called what?
20—What is much used in making artificial ice?
22—Who is grandfather of 1 Across?
24—What is a formal or official examination of accounts?
26—Where are the Cumbrian Mountains (abbr.)?
27—What is the ripe fruit of the wild rose?
31—What is melted rock from a volcano?
34—What is bread or cake made brown and crisp in an oven?
35—Because.
36—With what month is the poinsettia associated (abbr.)?
38—Small shoot or branch is what?
40—Darkest hour is said to be nearest what?
41—Defeated political parties or candidates are said to be sent up what river?
44—To make the sound of doves?
45—Perch.
48—What is one of States of U. S. adjoining the Canadian border (abbr.)?
50—What is symbol for nickel?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Just for Fun — Gene Carr

"I can't understand why you don't like the hash—the leftovers were from your favorite dishes!"

What's in a Name?

Army Records Have the Answer

Names! The Army records reveal almost every name known. But, "what's in a name?" is a question that provokes many answers.

Names make news, the alert newspaperman will tell you, but Miss Esther Cathy, librarian at Camp Blanding, Fla., has compiled a list of names from among her 4,700 soldier book-borrowers, just for the fun of it, that makes a good story in the June issue of the Morale Bulletin of the Fourth Corps Area published at Corps Area Headquarters in Atlanta.

"We . . . have a Walter Winchel, a Booth Tarkington, a Benjamin Hill, a Warren Harding, a David Livingston, a John Lewis, a John Wesley, and a private John Smith who may be a Captain some day.

"There are no girls in Uncle Sam's Army, but among our borrowers are men whose first or last names are: Irene, Hazel, Carrol, Jean, Molly, Francis, Viola, Rose, Nanney, Cates, and Curlee." Continues Miss Cathy: "We are not running an employment agency, but among our files are: Masons, Goldsmiths, Carpenters, Millers, Butlers, Bakers, Cooks, Salesman, and all kinds of Workman.

"This is not a zoo, but we have a Wolfe, a Fox, a Batte, a Pigg and a Grizzly.

"Among the Biblical characters are: Noah, Abraham, Solomon, Aaron, Samuel, Amos, David, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John."

Miss Cathy goes on: "The Greens, Browns, Grays, Whites, Redds and Pinkhams lend color.

"The names Courage, Wisdom, Faith, Knight, Best, Jolly, Neighbor, Victor, and Goodman contribute their bit to morale.

"Names suggestive of romance include: the Moons, Youngs, Bells, Lockharts, Luffman, Lanes, Loving, and Goodnight.

"Most of the present enrollment comes from Texas, but we find among them the names: England, Madrid, Holland, Boston, and Shanghai.

"Among the water fans we have the Wells, the Fountains, Brooks, Pools, Brinks, Rivers, and other Waters.

"For automobiles we have the Carrs, Fords, Packards, Pierce, Nash, Hudson, and Austin.

"In our inactive files we found one Buzzard," Miss Cathy concludes.

Did You Ever Wonder

How It Is Possible to Hear Over a Telephone That Lacks Batteries?

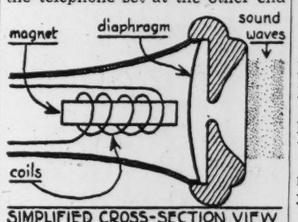
Private F. E., who is with our armed forces, writes: "How is it possible to hear through the receiver of an army field telephone set by speaking into the receiver of the other telephone, over a mile away, even when there are no batteries in either set."

The clue to the answer lies in the point that you must speak into the receiver of the batteryless telephone, rather than into the transmitter.

In the ordinary use of the telephone, speaking into the transmitter causes a diaphragm to vibrate in response to the air-borne sound waves set up by your voice. Behind the diaphragm are tiny carbon grains which are alternately packed more closely and then less closely by the diaphragm movements. An electric current traveling through the grains is thus made to vary correspondingly in strength. On reaching the receiver of the other telephone, the current magnetically sets a second diaphragm to vibrating, reproducing the original sound waves which entered the transmitter. Without batteries or some other current, this form of telephony will not work.

If, however, you speak loudly into the receiver of one telephone, the movements of the thin diaphragm of iron which ordinarily does the reproducing, not the transmitting, of speech cut the lines of force of the magnetic field of the permanent magnet in the receiver.

This causes variations in the strength of the magnetic field and induces a current in the coils around the magnet. This current varies in strength directly with the variations in the strength of the magnetic field. The current travels over the wires to the receiver of the telephone set at the other end



SIMPLIFIED CROSS-SECTION VIEW OF A TELEPHONE RECEIVER

of the line and results in corresponding, though fainter, vibrations of the diaphragm of the distant receiver and the speech may be heard.

The current thus induced in the coils is much weaker than that furnished by batteries, but if you cup your hands and speak loudly through them into the receiver, a strong enough signal may emanate from the receiver of the other telephone to be heard and understood.

W. P. Keasbey

FACTS and FIGURES
MORE THAN TWO SHIPS A DAY ARE BEING LAUNCHED BY U. S. SHIPYARDS
IT'S A FACT
IT TAKES ABOUT 250 FLYING HOURS TO TRAIN AN AIR CORPS PILOT AND 12,500 GALLONS OF GASOLINE.
A THREE-INCH HUMMINGBIRD FLAPS ITS WINGS 200 TIMES A SECOND — A FOUR-FOOT PELICAN ONCE A SECOND.
K. PARRIS

In Lighter Vein

Distinction

First hobo: "Is this a high-class town?"

Second hobo: "You bet. They even have two bread lines—one for white and another for rye."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Lessons in Salesmanship

Young lady: "I'm looking for something attractive for a young man."

Salesman: "Have you tried looking at mirrors, miss?—Atlanta Two Bells.

Modesty

Jascha Heifetz and Mischa Elman, the violinists, were dining together one evening. In the middle of the meal, the waiter placed a note on the table addressed: "To the world's greatest violinist." Both musicians glanced at it.

"This is for you, Mischa," said Heifetz modestly—certain that it was not.

"Oh, no, Jascha," protested Elman, just as modestly. "It's for you."

"Oh, but I insist, Mischa," said Heifetz.

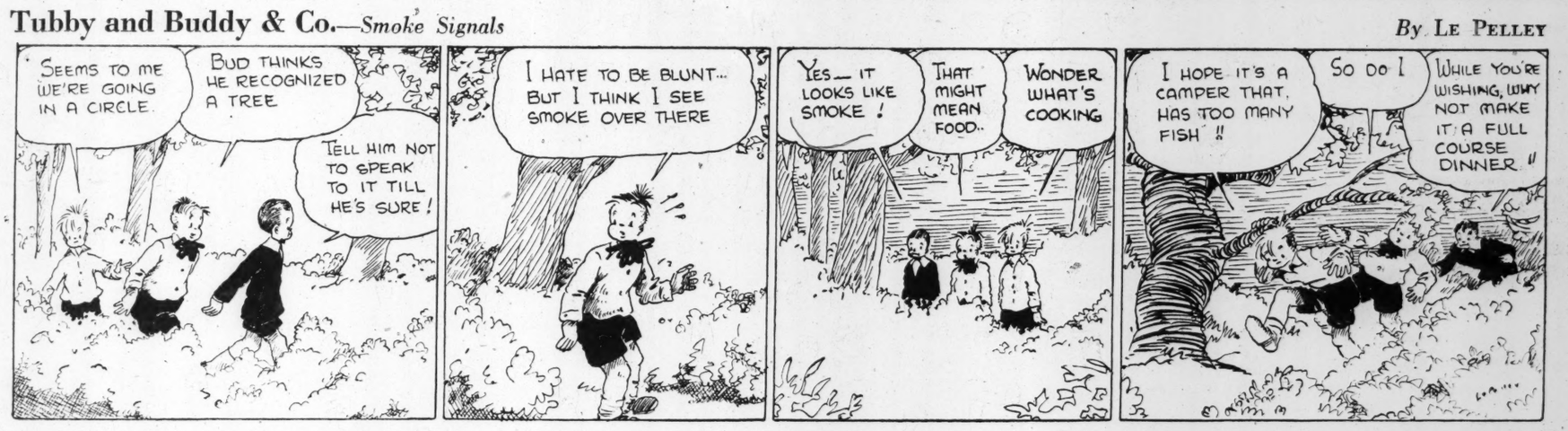
"No, no, Jascha, it's yours."

They asked the waiter to read the note to them. He opened it.

"Dear Fritz," it began.—Milwaukee Journal.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Smoke Signals*

By LE PELLEY


SEEMS TO ME WE'RE GOING IN A CIRCLE.
BUD THINKS HE RECOGNIZED A TREE
TELL HIM NOT TO SPEAK TO IT TILL HE'S SURE!
I HATE TO BE BLUNT... BUT I THINK I SEE SMOKE OVER THERE
YES— IT LOOKS LIKE SMOKE!
THAT MIGHT MEAN FOOD..
WONDER WHAT'S COOKING
I HOPE IT'S A CAMPER THAT HAS TOO MANY FISH!!
SO DO I
WHILE YOU'RE WISHING, WHY NOT MAKE IT A FULL COURSE DINNER!!

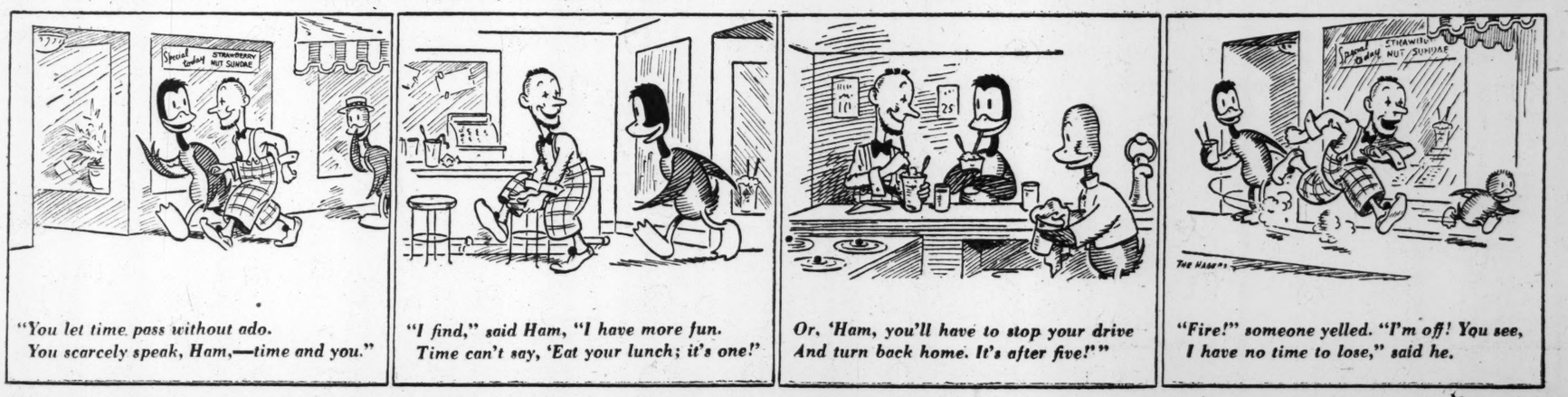
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sergeant (?) Mac*

By RODGERS

My little friend told me he belongs to one of the officers here in camp and that his name is Sergeant Mac.
"I started out as a Captain, but last night I got to playing with one of my master's boots — and — well — I got demoted!" he wagged!
"Oh, cheer up!" I wagged. "It seems to me being a sergeant is a pretty important job around here!"
"Oh, I wouldn't mind being a Sergeant," said he, "but when my master finds his other boot he'll probably make me a private!"
Rodger?
PLOP!
"And, there — what's to become of me when he finds his hat?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Time for Refreshments*

By THE HAGERS


Special today STRAWBERRY NUT SUNDAE
"You let time pass without ado. You scarcely speak, Ham,—time and you."
"I find," said Ham, "I have more fun. Time can't say, 'Eat your lunch; it's one!'
Or, 'Ham, you'll have to stop your drive And turn back home. It's after five!'"
"Fire!" someone yelled. "I'm off! You see, I have no time to lose," said he.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Challenge of Bad News

In times like these how many of us on the home front are like Elisha's servant? How many of us, reading about the movements of armies or listening to military experts analyzing the strength of material forces, do what that young man did when he saw a host encompassing the city, "both with horses and chariots." He was the one who said, "Alas, my master! how shall we do?"

He had only dismay to contribute to that situation. How many of us give anything more when things appear to be going badly? Do we simply stand aghast at the apparent enormity of evil? Don't we often do worse, angrily berating our leaders and our allies, or thoughtlessly picturing an unprincipled gangster general as an invincible conqueror? How many of us take Elisha's course? The account in the Sixth Chapter of Second Kings, tells it: "And Elisha prayed."

You will remember the sequel. The young man's eyes were opened "and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." And the prophet, confident that he would be protected from the evil purpose of the King of Syria, prayed again. The enemy forces were captured and Elisha sent them back to their own country.

The Bible is full of such records of the deliverance of those who truly trusted in God, good, and understood the superiority of spiritual power. Such trust is the essence of prayer. Christian peoples need more often to remind themselves of the Power which supports any good purpose and to put their trust in Him. Many British people are convinced that the so-called "miracle of Dunkirk" resulted from a national day of prayer. In America bad news should not be an occasion for the doubt and dismay of Elisha's servant, but for "effectual, fervent prayer."

Carriers vs. Planes

The United States Navy's summary of results in the battle off Midway increases the impression that aircraft have become the decisive factor in sea power. It is underscored by the bombing of Wake Island. The report on Midway shows that in a "sea" battle where surface ships never got within gunshot of each other, American planes sank four Japanese aircraft carriers, two cruisers and three destroyers besides damaging three battleships, one severely.

This record coupled with the story of the Coral Sea and piled on top of growing evidence that ships armed only with guns cannot stand up to airplanes, has had an influence in the decision to leave battleships out of the $8,000,000,000 naval program just passed by Congress. That program's provision for many new aircraft carriers has won both popular and expert approval. While some experts believe the battleship will continue master of the seas far from shore or in bad weather, there is more and more doubt whether it can stay afloat anywhere at anytime without air protection.

This means that warships of all kinds must either carry planes, enjoy the protection of a land-based "umbrella" as the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau did in their run through the English Channel, or be guarded by carriers. So there is a good case for more carriers, particularly smaller ones which can be more quickly built and widely dispersed. But it would be unwise to put all the sea-power eggs on the carrier. It is even more vulnerable than the battleship and almost as helpless when confronting land-based planes.

It must be remembered that the naval battle of Midway was largely won by Army bombers and torpedo planes. And the attack just made on Wake Island was not from a carrier, but from Hawaii 2,000 miles away. The superior flying qualities of land-based planes make the carrier of doubtful value within 200 miles of land. And as the range of planes increases the safe spots for carriers will be hard to find. In building them now the main question should be: How soon will they be ready? If they are to be delayed beyond two or three years big planes which can go anywhere over the oceans may make them useless. For that reason a naval program for the United States should give at least as much attention to such planes as to carriers.

Johnny Doughboy, now in Australia, New Caledonia, Iceland, Ireland, Africa, Midway, India, and points east and west, may be asking, "What do you mean, *second* front?"

Red Men Against Savagery

The appearance in Washington of six chiefs of the Iroquois Confederacy, feathered above and buckskinned below, come to notify the President of the United States that the Confederation has declared war against Germany, Italy, and Japan, is a dignified and welcome addition to the United Nations. The Confederation—Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Mohawks—still holds; 300 years ago it dominated the Indian population between the Atlantic and the Mississippi and from the St. Lawrence to Tennessee.

They represented, said the chiefs, "the oldest though smallest democracy in the world." The idea is not to be smiled at. Granting that the Athenian democracy was earlier, it was less truly democratic, as we now use the word.

The tide rolls up. An American Indian declaration of war completes the global color scheme of the United Nations and further symbolizes the truth that human brotherhood is more than skin deep.

A Higher Steel Wage?

The fact-finding panel of the War Labor Board in the "little steel" companies case has reported three principal conclusions tending, if accepted, to support the demand of the steel workers' union for an increase of $1 a day in pay. These are:

(1) That the work week in the steel industry is limited by the shift system so that employees have little opportunity to augment their weekly earnings with overtime.

(2) That the steel industry is making profits out of which it can afford to pay the increase.

(3) That the cost of living has risen 13 per cent since the last steel wage increase was granted.

The first of these arguments is the strongest. Yet if labor argues that an overtime week should be taken as the criterion for earnings it weakens its argument that the forty-hour week should be considered standard.

Average earnings in the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills during April were 99.6 cents an hour, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A few industries have a higher rate; automobile factories and shipbuilding plants averaged $1.13 and $1.08 respectively. But the steel wage of practically $1 an hour was substantially above the average for the durable goods industries generally, which was 91 cents an hour, and still further above the non-durable goods industries, which averaged 71 cents an hour.

It is from this base that the Labor Board panel would raise steel wages, partly on the theory that the companies are able to pay more. An examination of the report shows the panel expects that the millions of dollars for the increases would come almost entirely out of money which the companies otherwise would pay to the Government in excess profits taxes.

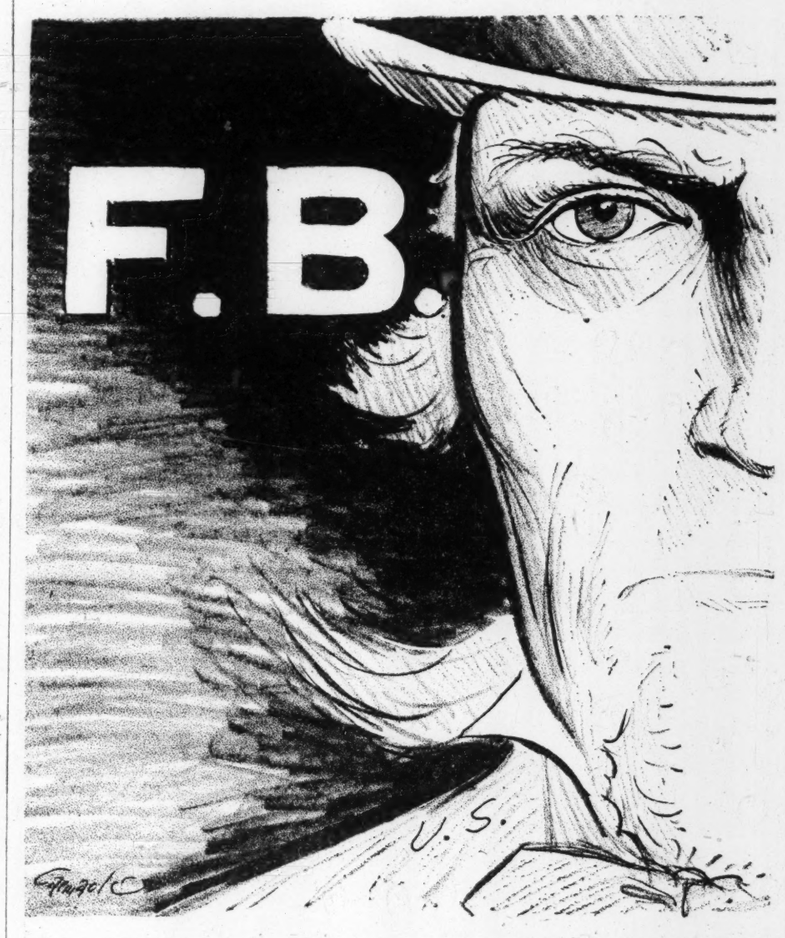
In other words, because the Government pays the companies a good enough price for their product to amass a surplus, it reasons that this money should be distributed to the group of workers fortunate enough to be employed by these companies, instead of being recovered by the Government to help lighten the war taxes on the people at large, including many millions less well paid than the steel workers.

A further inconsistency crops out in the panel finding that costs of living have increased since the increase of steel wages which was granted in April, 1941. At the time of that increase, no material rise in living costs had taken place. The increase was granted in anticipation of just such a rise as has taken place. Is it to be argued, then, that because an anticipated rise took place, a further increase must be granted in anticipation of another rise and the Government's efforts at price control be sapped from underneath by an assumption that they will fail?

The United States has every reason to appreciate the labor of its steel workers. Their loyal effort is described in an article on this page. But their part is not unlike that of other groups of workers, urban and rural, throughout America. The great consideration for all these groups, second to winning the war, is to keep their rewards in balance. This will be better accomplished by preventing inflation than by any measures that can be taken if a wage-price whirlwind gets started.

The War Labor Board has a deep responsibility to weigh the consequences of its action before it accepts completely the implied recommendations of its panel.

Saboteurs, Beware



Down the Middle of the Road

The Value of Criticism in Wartime

By Erwin D. Canham

What is happening in the Aleutians?

What are the causes of the Navy's failure to combat more effectively submarines in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf?

Are our fighting services mutually coordinated and maintaining proper co-operation?

Are the naval and military authorities open-minded and sound on new weapons and methods?

Are effective procurement policies being followed?

Is our world-wide military strategy better or worse than some of its fragmentary examples we have been able to observe?

These and many other questions concerning the conduct of the war are coming irresistibly to the lips of American citizens. It is a valuable prerogative of representative government, of democracy, to criticize the military powers-that-be. Criticism, even though much of it is ill-informed, should serve the purpose of discipline and pressure on officers who very much need continuing pressure and check-up. It also helps to blow off public steam, and that is a good thing too.

So far in this war, Americans have shown a reluctance to criticize leadership of the fighting forces which is rather out of keeping with their normal political behavior, and will probably pass. There has been a sort of honeymoon period, following the stunning blow of Pearl Harbor where the deficiencies of army and navy leadership seemed so grievous as to require no comment and to carry their own penalties. There is always a natural tendency among Americans, arising out of their pride in their fighting forces, to assume that its leaders know their own business.

* * *

The moratorium of criticism of the Navy for the continued ship sinkings has been one of the most remarkable phenomena of American morale for many a long year. Probably the armistice is now over. But that citizens, especially on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, have not up to this time begun to rear back and holler a great deal more vigorously than they have done, is a tribute to their restraint and their confidence. Likewise, it shows that they realized the Navy had a big job to do elsewhere. That they were prepared to permit the Navy to do that other job, shows that isolationism has been decisively defeated, and that we have come a long way since 1898 when every creek and inlet howled for protection from the ridiculous Spanish fleet, which could barely put to sea.

It is well that we have confidence in our war leaders, the professional officers of the Army and Navy. The personal leadership of General MacArthur, in the earlier months of the war and perhaps again before long, played a mighty role in stabilizing our morale after Pearl Harbor. It would be deplorable if we should have to go through the kind of military experiments—with all their damage to confidence—that marked the Civil War, and Britain's leadership in the field during the present war.

But one of the best ways to maintain confidence is to keep enough pressure on leadership to help it merit the confidence. Opinionated, self-satisfied thinking is a greater enemy to our commanders than most of their military opponents. Public opinion cannot run a war. But it can help ensure that the generals and admirals do so with an unceasing sense of responsibility to the public which pays the bills, furnishes the manpower, and lives under the civilization that is being protected. It is better to have criticism—and responsibility—today than disgraced leadership later.

It is really rash to generalize about the military mind. While many senior officers seem to typify dogmatism and traditionalism in their worst forms, you will occasionally run into an officer whose imagination and adaptability—and self-criticism—are refreshing proof that our system of training leadership has not failed. It is these bolder, fresher officers who will certainly win the war for us, in so far as it will be won by any single part of the whole effort. But they will get their chance just in proportion as the Commander-in-Chief, his civilian department heads, the Congress, and public opinion in general keep up the pressure.

* * *

It is an inestimable privilege of democracy that we are able to criticize at all. In Britain, criticism—as evinced after the North Africa defeats—might overthrow a Cabinet, and some correspondents think almost certainly would have done so if any strong alternative leadership had been available. In the United States, an Administration can be overthrown only once in four years, or gravely affected at two-year Congressional elections. But from day to day, the feelings of the people do register. Public opinion should be informed as accurately and soundly as is possible. If there are legitimate reasons for certain setbacks, these must be responsibly explained. Then, when the people know as much as is militarily safe for them to know, they can do their part in keeping fighting leadership responsible.

Congressional committees offer a very effective method of applying the pressure of public protest, although in the hands of demagogic politicians they can occasionally do grievous harm. On the whole, it is well that people and legislators show the kind of restraint they do toward the conduct of the war. If the arm-chair strategist had any more power, the consequences would probably be very undesirable. All the same, the composite view of the people of the nation, the embarrassing questions—as for instance, "What is happening at Attu and Kiska?"—generally touch sound and true notes.

"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" Answer: We all do, and it's a good thing.

Our Readers Say—

"Break With Vichy!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the ascension to power in Vichy of the arch-Nazi, Pierre Laval, the voices of those who demand severance of relations with Vichy may again be heard. We should break relations with Vichy because:

1. The French fleet virtually is in German hands. The threat that the fleet might be turned over to Hitler in the event of unfavorable action on our part is nonsensical. Hitler already has the French fleet.

2. Supplies sent to French North Africa have been finding their way into Libya and to Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces.

3. Laval, to all intents and purposes, is the "dictator" of Unoccupied France. He is openly a disciple of Hitler and in his present position is as ruthless as any *Gauleiter* the Nazis could appoint. He is a "collaborationist" voluntarily. Pétain is a figurehead.

4. The Free French have been aiding the United Nations and have, indeed, become one of the United Nations. Their efforts should not go unrecognized.

We must make a decision. We cannot continue to straddle the issue. We cannot maintain diplomatic relations with a government controlled by an avowed Nazi and, at the same time, refuse to maintain relations with a government whose military forces are fighting and dying for the Four Freedoms.

Needham, Mass. RICHARD MILNE

Encouraging

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor recently published an article "Big Job Well Done," by Joseph G. Harrison. For some two years, engineers, designers, draftsmen, technicians, and labor together with other industrialists, have been attacked as not doing anything.

Mr. Harrison's article is most encouraging to us who are actively engaged on war work.

L. F. van Zelm's picture "Spring is in the Air" hangs in my office. Its beauty is most refreshing after a strenuous day. Thank you.

J. C. STAVELEY LAWSON

Beechhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

War Comes to the Steel Makers

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

In arriving at Youngstown, Ohio, by night or by day, you would need no guide to tell you in what work the people are engaged. The huge piles of fine ore and the lurid flames constantly roaring into the air, would dramatically inform you that the Youngstowners make steel.

And your entrance into America's steel-making zone might awaken unhappy memories of unemployment, very long working hours, torrid work shops and slums. Your recollections of the humiliations and privations to which workers there have been subjected might arouse doubts as to the justice of the cause which we Americans are defending in this war. I have often considered that problem, and have come to the conclusion that in spite of all injustices, the differences between Hitler's world and America's world is shown nowhere more vividly than in our steel belt.

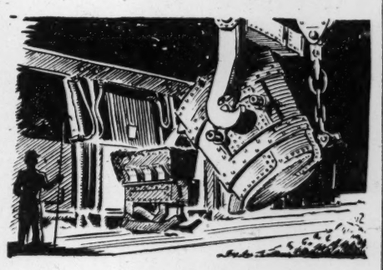
During a recent visit in Youngstown I had the pleasure and honor of being a guest in two Croatian homes. One was that of a priest, the other of a printer and publisher. They are leaders of a large group of American workers of Croatian origin. Many of the workers do not speak English very well and most retain sentimental ties with the "old country." Not a few read Croatian papers, belong to Croatian lodges, attend Croatian meetings. And this settlement, not far from our Ohio River, of immigrants from Yugoslavia's Danube and Drina and Save Rivers, is typical of hundreds of thousands of our steel workers—working three shifts a day on cannon, destroyers, tanks, to preserve American freedom.

* * *

As I thought of those men living in little drab houses on long, half-squalid streets, and working with liquid fire in booming caldrons, often for $20 a week, I cannot but ask myself: Why should they risk their lives to fight against Hitler?

They themselves give a thunderous answer. As Slovaks work by the scores of thousands in our mills, so other Slovaks from the very same Carpathian Mountains, from the same towns and villages, actually from the very same families, work as slaves in the mills of Adolf Hitler. As the Youngstown Croatians pause a moment amid the roar and heat of the steel mill furnaces, to reflect on the land of their birth, they see it bound with the triple chain of German, Italian, and local despotism. They see their own blood cousins taken as virtual slaves to Hitler's furnaces, even to his battle lines. If I had gone to the Ukrainian Club in Youngstown and talked with local workers, they would have told me how their Ukraine, even at that moment, was being ravished by Hitler's armies and how their brothers and sisters were being pressed into slavery.

If I had mingled with the Polish steel



workers as they emerged, sweaty and dust-covered from among their vats of molten cannon and asked them of the town and cities and river valleys whence they emigrated, they would have told me of utter destruction, of dire devastation, and of millions carried into slavery. The Youngstown, Hungarians, too, whose former homeland has been taken into Hitler's camp by its feudal masters, would tell of a subjugated country, of suppressed freedom, of labor in bondage, of ideas in chains. And Youngstown's Rumanians would tell similar tales of Hitler's depredations.

A meeting with America's steel workers is a vivid, grim encounter, as illuminating as the lurid flames which leap from the furnaces they watch. These men have had deep sorrows and wide experiences. They are not easily fooled by words. They broke up homes and said goodby to dear ones, in order to come here. And arriving in what they thought would be a land of hope, they were very rudely treated. They were used as strike-breakers, hated by their fellows, exploited by their masters. For decades most were not allowed to form protective labor societies. Year in and year out some couldn't even hold a labor meeting. They were actually attacked as at a battle-front. They had not so much as a Sunday off for months at a time. From fall till spring they never saw their own streets by daylight. And in spite of all that toil and the vast wealth they created for America they were hurled into years of depression during which they had to live on pittances doled out as relief.

They didn't read about all this in books. It is not for them a theory of economics or of politics. They experienced it in hunger, bruises, loneliness, and cruel humiliation. Each one is as a separate book with bitter chapters and many striking pictures. If you tarry among them, you may read a whole library. If well-favored Americans talk to them about "all men being equal," it might arouse a sneer.

However, not all the chapters in these books are bitter. Nor is their tone uncertain. Nor are all the pictures somber. In America's official statistics on literacy, many of these steel workers are classed as unlettered. But not their children—those childrn go to school, among the best in history. All of these groups have papers, written with a freedom that their "homelands" don't even dream of. These men now have labor unions,

they are defended by laws and courts, the basis of their working time is forty hours, and they wield political power which even princes in their "old land" are denied.

* * *

These men and women have personally seen both worlds, they see both daily through their own eyes and those of "homeland" relatives. They have weighed both sides, struck a balance and made a choice. They have voluntarily moved out upon their road and are not turning back. Americans of Hungarian origin have expressed themselves without the slightest equivocation. They have urgently appealed to their cousins in Danubia to oppose Adolf Hitler. There is hardly a Czech in our land who wouldn't eagerly spend extra hours at the steel mills' furnaces to make more weapons against his nation's enslavers. Unlike the workers on the Tower of Babel, our steel makers, though speaking many tongues, utter one common message, which all the world understands, namely, defiance to Axis tyranny.

Magnificent is that lurid swath of molten steel across our land, gleaming as a Milky Way in a firmament of freedom. It begins in Northern Minnesota in the Mesabi Hills, which have assembled the most prodigious bed of rich iron ore that men have ever found. To scoop it out, miners flocked there from every land of Europe. The gigantic steam shovels of Hibbing hear more languages than are used in Columbia or Harvard Universities, and the workers returning nightly from that ever-deepening canyon of ore chat in all the tongues of the former League of Nations.

From those hills passes an unceasing stream of ore, in copious Great Lakes barges, running almost with the frequency of Hudson River ferries. Some pass straight south to Chicago and Gary, others hasten to Detroit or Cleveland, whence their cargoes are devoured by waiting crucibles, or hurried to Warren, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, and a dozen surrounding cities.

That is the flaming zone of steel, lighting America's skies, determining America's future. Those scoops swing without ceasing at Hibbing, picking up carloads at each dip. A hundred trains at a time could wait in one Hibbing ditch to receive their loads. At Duluth they dump it at one single gravity-delivered stroke into the barges. At Gary, Cleveland, or Youngstown cyclopean jaws, with necks as of dinosaurs, spit it into the vats, hurricanes of flames sweep out all impurities, cyclones of heat mix in new ingredients, and then rivers of glowing juice flow into pans to jell. Reheated, it is wrung through rollers as clothes are dried, and sent out as plates for ships or tubes for cannon.

At that molten line, flowing over a continent through a thousand roaring fires, stand "new Americans," pouring mankind's future into molds of liberty, and pouring out tomorrow's order at the forge of freedom.

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